h 14, Margaret Magrady, in

ANNOUNCEMENTS. the general Republican Clubs Chicago meet at the office of er of Halsted and Madison -day to make arrangements to nominate candidates for

CTIONERY. CELEBRATED throughout the Union expressed to all parts. 1 b and upward at 25, 40, 60c per b. Address orders GUNTHER, Confec ION SALES. GORE & CO.,

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y Furniture Sale. ch 17, at 0:30 a. m., ns, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. POMÉROY & CO., r Friday's Sale, 16, at 9:30 o'clock. er, and Dining-Room

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Sale of Boots & Shoes at Public Sale, on rch 15, at 10 a. m.,

M BRUSH. ART SALE, Brush, at 152 State-st., of the ings of the COILECTION.
and 7:30 p. m.

DSES & CO., East Washington-st 9:30 a. m., our regular sale of try Goods, Clothing, Dress ery, Notions, &c.

KING WDER.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXI.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1877.

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(Corner Adams.)

# SPRING TRADE.

Brightening Business Prospects.

A RENEWAL OF CONFIDENCE

The Leading Chicago Firms.

With the return of spring there is a brightening in the skies of Trade; the prospect widens; new impulses are awakened. Over all the land the rejuvenating influence is felt, and every industry catches somewhat of the epidemic of enhusiasm, and is stirred into renewel life and expression. It is hardly necessary to say that the present season affords a more than ordinary illustration of the revivifying process. Business mensud, in fact, men in all of the various pursuits and professions are acquainted with the financial history of the country during the past year and the years previous. It has been the unpleasant duty of the newspapers to record more than one period of commercial lassitude, and even of distress. The winter of 1870 windows deposition condition of the country, and the doubt as to the result which existed in the minds of business men, restraining them from active exertions in the way of making investments or pushing enterprises.

That belongs to the past, and as the past has already buried its dead, there is no need of compelling the poor thing to pass in review and exhibit its fallings and weaknesses to the reader,—especially at this momentous epoch, when the mind should rather look forward to the golden promises of a future which lies like a fair land before the eyes of a weary and wayworn pilgrim. In presenting the subjoined announcements to the public The Tribunch desired for the country is the same time to the high character of the houses herein represented.

It is well to be hopeful, even in circumstances that

time to the high character of the houses herein represented.

It is well to be hopeful, even in circumstances that must be acknowledged as discouraging, and it is this very hopefulness which have so long characterized Chicago merchants and which has enabled them to stem the tide of many an inauspicious season; but when there is a good foundation for cheerfulness, when even the most determined of grumblers admits a fine outlook, then indeed may the business man be openly jublant without risking his reputation as a commercial prophet. The peaceful inauguration of the President, and the consequent receding of the troubled political waters, the return of excited communities to their ordinary avocations, and the renewed confidence of capitalists and manufacturers, all seem to mark a turning point in the commercial life of the country. The signs of the times are outward and visible, and they are to be seen by any one traversing the important streets of the South Side. For a month past, there has been great activity about all the business houses. The signs of the times are outward and visible, and they are to be seen by any one traversing the important streets of the South Side. For a month past, there has been great activity about all the business houses. The side of the country is the streets, crunching the snow and fee whould, this the streets, crunching the snow and fee who the precisions, deposit their precious burdens at the rear of the various wholesale establishments. Within these the armies of porters and clerks are busided from morning until night in storing the snow and the streets of the various wholesale establishments. Within these the armies of porters and clerks are busided from morning until night in storing the streets of the various wholesale establishments. despairingly in the gutters and crevices, and, in endfess processions, deposit their precious burdens at the rear of the various wholesale establishments. Within these the armies of porters and clerks are busied from morning until night in storing away in proper shape the immense quantities of goods received, and in clearing off from the shelves the remnants of the old stocks. There is something in that, it shows that the Chicago merchants are not behind harbingers of plenty approach premonition beheld the good times of plenty approach premonition beheld the good times of plenty approach of the chicago from the good times coming. The growth of the business interests of the city has been steadily onward from the first feeble beginnings on Lake street, and if for the past few years there has not been a satisfactory profit the merchants of the city have nevertheless maintained agreat degree of courage, and have generally weather-duthe storms with remarkable success. Now they may in all probability begin to reap the fruits of their stead-fast endeavors and attain a prosperity that will be substantial and enduring.

#### FIRST NATIONAL BANK. CHICAGO.

Capital, \$1,000,000. Surplus, \$750,000. A General Banking Business Transacted. A special department for the purchase and sale of kxhange on Great Britain and Continental Europe. Circuiar Letters of Credit for travelers use, availa-tion all person like world. Safety Deposit Vaulis for the safe keeping of valua-

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For Originality in Design.
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They also received the Highest Awards at the World's
Foirs at London, 1851; New York, 1853; Paris, 1867;
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WILMINGTON DIAMOND COAL. This Coal is used extensively for Steam and Railroad ourgoses. It is a superior article for domestic use, dakes a cheerful fire in an open grate. Try it and you will want no other. Office, 65 NORTH CANAL-ST., FOOT OF FULTON. Yards-Cor. Forquer and Canal-sts., 84 Deering-st. 65 North Canal-st., and 540 South Canal-st.

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English. French, and American Window Glass And FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS. Colored, Embossed, Cut. and Enameled Glas 80 & 82 Adams-st., Chicago.

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235 Lake-st., Chicago.

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Removed to 58 & 60 Lake-st.

Importers and Jobbers of

GLASSWARE,

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C. L. RICE, (Established 1858.) E. G. CORNEAU. M. E. PAGE & CO., C. L. RICE & CO., WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS Iron and Wood Working Machinery, Manufacturers of X-L-C-R Co. Co. Nut and XXX

Portable and Stationary Engines, Blake's Patent Steam Pumps, Sturtevant's Blowers and Exhanst Pans, Rubber and Leather Belting, And Mill and Machinist's Supplies of every description We invite attention to Our slock, being the larger and finest assortment to be tound in the West. Send for Circulary and Prices. Lozenge and Ornamenting Sugar. THE LARGEST CANDY HOUSE IN THE WORLD. 211 & 213 Lake-st.

WHITE LEAD, ZINC, OILS, ETC. HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

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Cash Assets 3,040,000 ESTABLISHED 1852. This Company does an exclusive Firs Insurance bus ness. It is conducted under the New York Surph law, thereby scouring all policy-bolders from disasset by reasons of any configuration.

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Choice Grades of Butter a Specialty. Advances made on Consignments of Flour and Dairy Products, and orders to purchase for Jobbing Houses thall receive prompt affantion.

WASHINGTON.

Gen. Julius White and Sheridan Waite Want the Collectorship.

The Contest Over the Marshalship Waged with Much Zeal.

Thinks He Has a Sure Thing.

Each of the Three Competitors

Secretary Schurz Lays Down a Brief Rule for His Department. No Removals Except for Cause ; No

More Inroads Upon the Congressman's Boasted Official

Heritage.

Premetions Except for Merit."

The Representatives from Maine and Virginia Alike Ignored.

Louisiana Republicans Issue an Address to the Country.

The Hon. Stanley Matthews Nominated for

the Senate by the Ohio Re-APPOINTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
HINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Rep tives Brentano and Aldrich have joined in recom-mending Julius White to be Collector of the Port of Chicago. Oglesby still supports Sheri-dan Waite for that place, and declines to unite with Aldrich and Brentano upon White. Jesse Moore was to-day renominated Pension Agent at Springfield. He is a special friend of

Oglesby, and a good officer. Ed Hill, who has been for ten years Deputy Marshal for Southern Illinois, is a candidate for the Marshalship. He is a brother-in-law of Oglesby, and is also related to Logan.

There will be an attempt made to oust Clifford, the present Postmaster at Evanston.

It does not promise much success. THE CHICAGO MARSHALSHIP.

Gen. O. L. Mann and Elias Shipman are here apparently interesting themselves in the ap-pointment of John McDowell to the United States Marshalship. Ingersoll's friends claim to-night that the Marshalship will be filled by the person of his selection, to whom he reso-lutely adheres,—Frank Gilbert, his kinsman. The friends of McDowell, however, seem to The friends of McDowell, however, seem to think that his appointment is certain, while Oglesby and his followers are still confident that Hildrup will get the place. It is said that the appointment may be withheld for some days. This, however, is not certain. It does seem certain that Campbell has no chance to retain it.

LATER.—At Senator Oglesby's room to-night there was a general discussion on the Marshal-ship question. The understanding seemed to be that if Hildrup, Oglesby's nominee, recandidate who claims Oglesby's friendship, is to run the office as Deputy, and will be satisfied

with that.

The indications are that Gilbert's friends are MAKE A COMBINATION

with the supporters of McDowell, so that one shall take the Marshalship and the other the Sub-Treasury.

Information has reached here that George Bangs has resigned, or soon will. The McDowell and Gilbert interests are working adversely to Oglesby at present, and of course are opposed to Washburn. The latter is standing upon his own merits, and upon the very strong upon his own merits, and upon the very strong indorsements of him on file at the Department of Justice. An attempt has been made by rival candidates to weaken him by suggestions that he might be reinstated as Chief of the Secret Service if he would withdraw from the Marshalship contest. Word, however, was received from Washburn to night that he would not entertain such a proposition, and did not intend to withdraw. His friends

ARE VERY COMPIDENT

to withdraw. His friends

ARE VERY CONFIDENT

that he will secure the place. There has not been so vigorous a coutest for any Federal office in Chicago for many years.

Alexander Wolcott, Surveyor of Chicago, arrived here this morning as an applicant for the Surveyorship of Dakota Territory. His application reminds the political people of Rip Van Winkle rousing himself from his century sleep. The position has been filled a week by the appointment and confirmation of the old Surveyor, but this fact was not discovered by Wolcott till this afternoon.

ELIAS SHIPMAN

Wolcott till this afternoon.

ELIAS SHIPMAN

volunteered to help him secure the place. The
Governor and Secretary of the Territory, who
came on the train, and had not heard that the
Surveyor to whom they were opposed had been
recommissioned, were also anxious for it. They
were surprised to discover that the prize had
been captured. There was a curious sequel to
this discovery. This evening in Senator Oglesby's room, in the presence of a great crowd of
Illinois people, the following dialogue occurred:
Oglesby to Wolcott—Who is managing your
case!

There is also a great row here about the Springfield, Ill., Post-Office. Dave Phillips is the aggrieved party. He made the forionr run for Congress against Springer with the expectation and perhaps promise that he should have the Post-Office. Gov. Cullom strongly favored his appointment in a letter, but Phillips was too slow with his papers. The papers of Crane, the present Postmaster, arrived here two or three days ahead of Phillips, accompanied by a LARGE NUMBER OF INDORSEMENTS of Springfield business men, and a general letter from Gov. Cullom. The application of Crane for reappointment reached the President in due time, upon which he made the following findorsement: "Let Mr. Crane be recommissioned on the recommendation of Gov. Cullom and business men of Springfield. (Signed) R. B. Haves." This secommendation went to the Post-Office Department, where Phillips, after the confirmation of Crane, saw it to his dismay, with the statement that it was recommended by Cullom. Now Phillips has a very strong letter from Cullom, especially recommending him for the place, and naturally feels disappointed. The explanation is that the one given to Crane is merely a general testimonial as to character. "There are some

policy. Judson Kilpatrick is again an applicant for the mission to Chili.

for the mission to Chili.

The nomination of Frederick Douglass as United States Marshal of this District, a position equivalent to that of Sheriff in Massachusetts, has aroused the old spirit of caste. Mr. Philips, who has been Deputy Marshal for the past five and twenty years, was politely invited by Douglass to remain, but declined. Some of the old Bourbon lawyers are equally wrathy, and may make an attempt to defeat Douglass' confirmation.

the old Bourbon lawyers are equally wrathy, and may make an attempt to defeat Douglass' confirmation.

Word Pron The South.

The comparatively few office-seekers who come here from the North and the West are going home again, and the clamor for office now comes from the Southern Democrats whose papers were originally addressed to Tilden.

CORRECTING THE STATUTES.

Ex-Senator Boutwell, of Massachusetts, was appointed to-day Commissioner to prepare a new edition of the Revised Statutes, under an act of Congress passed just before the adjournment. There were many verbal errors in the old edition, and a number of important acts have been passed since it has been issued. Senator Boutwell spent a great deal of time last session in securing legislation to correct these errors, and no one is as competent as he is to undertake the work of preparing an edition which shall embody all the conditions and bring the work down to the present date. His appointment is favorably commented upon on all hands, and even those who most strongly opposed his appointment to the Senate appear to be gratified to learn that he is not to be thrown out of public life altogether. Mr. B. has spent over twenty years in the public service, and is probably no richer to-day than when he first entered Congress during the War. He has held positions in which men less scrupulous than himself have accumulated handsome fortunes. He has always devoted his entire time to the duties of his position, and has sought no emoluments other than his salary, never engaring in speculations or accepting retaining-fees from corporations for nominal services, as have certain of his associates in the Senate.

It is stated that the President announced today to Representive Jorgensen, the Republican Congressman from the Petersburg Railway Company, he was indorsed on other than political grounds by the leading business men of the town. The Virginia Republican politicians are much displeased at this affair. A story is going about that President Hayes said, in response to Jo

large waste-basket full to overflowing with ap-plications and recommendations.

Folkies Missions.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., March 15.—There is good reason to believe that very few if any diplomat-ic changes will be made at present. None of a very important character seem now to be con-templated.

JUDGE DAVIS' SUCCESSOR.

It is positively determined that no nomination will be sent to the Senate during its present session to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by the resignation of Justice Davis. The most influential recommendations from the South for this position are said to be about equally divided between Herschel V. Johnson and ex-Senator Joshus Hill, of Ga., but it is as yet entirely uncertain whether or not a Southern man will be chosen.

There is a report in circulation to night that the appointment of Public Printer will be given to a Northwestern newspaper publisher whose name is not stated, but who is said to reside in Iowa.

Cabinet Meeting.

CABINET MEETING.

A special Cabinet meeting was held this afternoor. It was entirely devoted to the consideration of appointments to office in cases where commissions have expired or are about to expire. No diplomatic or other appointments of general interest were under consideration, and there was no reference whatever to Southern matters.

matters.

SECRETARY SCHURZ
has notified all heads of Burcaus of the Interior
that during his administration of

has notified all heads of Bureaus of the Interior Department that during his administration of its affairs there will be no removals of clerks or other employes, except "for cause," and no promotions, except "for merit." It will, therefore, be useless for persons to file papers soliciting clerical appointments or promotion on merely personal or political grounds, and, in addition to this, it can be stated that there are at present no vacancies of any kind to be filled.

PAST FINDING OUT.

There is trouble among the Maine politicians, growing out of the published statement that ex-Secretary Morrill is indebted for his appointment as Collector of Customs at Portland to Senator Blaine, Representatives Hale and Reed, who, according to Senator Blaine, called upon the President on Monday and requested Mr. Morrill's appointment, and were assured that it would be made. This was Mr. Blaine's own statement, as made to your correspondent, and was accepted as true. It now appears that, at the middle of last week, Representative Frye, after consultation with Mr. Morrill's friends, called upon the President and told him that the ex-Secretary would accept the Portland Collectorship. The President said it would afford him pleasure to make the appointment, and that he regretted that Mr. Morrill would not accept a first-class foreign mission. The rest of the story is told in a letter which was received here to-day from Representative William P. Frye, who has been known as a staunch friend of Senator Blaine. The letter will cause some explanations. It is as follows:

The letter will cause some explanations. It is as follows:

Reverse House. Boston, March 13, 1877.—
Dear Sir. The ways of the world are devious, and sometimes past finding out. Take this instance: I very earnestly recommended Mr. Morrill, a week since, for the office of Collector; then called on Blaine, and he informed me he would do all he could to give Mr. Morrill some other place—that Mr. Marble was to have this. I then saw Mr. Haie, and he was sorry I had done anything of the kind; for the delegation was for Marble. Sunday last I informed Senator Hamlin of what I had done, and he told me that Marble had the whole delegation except me and Mr. Reed; that Reed would be on the hext day, and would support Marble. Judge of my surprise on taking up a Boston paper, since, that Mr. Morrill was appointed on the recommendation of Senator Blaine, Eugene Hale, and Mr. Reed. Frye had nothing to do with it. Now is this true! Did they recommend him? If yes, they did so after they knew the appointment was to be made. Flease let me know the inside of this, and direct your letter to Lewiston. Very truly yours,

\$12,000 a year. Already several applications for positions have been made to Mr. Douglass, and not a few of the applicants are white persons. Other prominent colored men, who have been identified with the political affairs of this district in the days when the elective franchise was in existence, are presenting applications to the President for positions of equal prominence with the one offered Douglass. Many Southern delegations of colored men visiting the President are petitioners for similar favors in the South for members of their own race, presenting statements that they are natives of places where they desire appointment, with other circumstances regarded by them as presenting just claims for official favors.

Claims for official favors.

CONFIRMATIONS.

In executive session the Senate confirmed George 8. Bontwell Commissioner for the purpose of preparing and publishing a new edition of the first volume of Revised Stafutes; Registers of Land Offices, John S. Owens, Taylor's Falls, Minn., and Charles B. Tyler, New Ulm; Surveyor of Customs, Reuben H. Stephenson, Cincinnati.

subject of much comment in bust-ness circles, as, when it was believed that Tilden was elected, a large majority of the business-men of the city had gotten up a pet-tion asking him to appoint Gen. Vaughan to that position. Gen. Vaughan lost a leg in the

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CONSULSHIPS.

the time to be untrue, but Carl Foerster, the one of the editors of the Wascher America newspaper at Cleveland, said that he had been refused an appointment on that very ground Whatever the cause, it is quite certsin that Secretary Fish, whenever it was possible, avoided sending a German-American as Consul to Germany, and the several German-Americans where appointed Consuls in Grant's administration, received their appointments for the mospart when Washburne was Secretary of State This fact occasioned

part when Washburne was Secretary of S
This fact occasioned

AN ANTAGOMISM
between the German-American population
Secretary Fish, which was never overe
Brentano, when visiting the Secretary of S
this morning, referred to this fact, and a
Secretary Evarts what his policy would bereplied that he should not follow a policy
as was adopted by Mr. Fish, but should tree
American citizens alike, irrespective of
place of their birth. Mr. Evarts added the
different policy would scarcely receive the
proval of his colleague. Carl Schurz.

THE SOUTHERN POLICY.

Washington, D. C., March 15.—Southern Republicans here are very much discouraged tonight at their prospects. Ex-Representatives
Marcy and Smith, of Louisians, are willing to
concede nothing except that the result of the
President's proposed policy will be the abandonment of the Republican party South. They
both say that if the troops are withdrawn, and
Packard is not recognized affirmatively, in the
next election Louisians will be 80,000 Democratic, solid as Georgia and Mississippi now are
and that the Republican organization and Republican votes will entirely disappear. These
Southern Republicans insist that their entire
existence depends upon the recognition
NOW SEEMS IMPROBABLE,
and that the troops will be withdrawn from the
State-House to the harracks. They do not offer
to show, however, how President Hayes can
permanently support the Packard Government
by the use of the army, when he has no army
beyond the 80th of June, and could not have as

by the use of the army, when he has no army beyond the 80th of June, and could not have as a practical fact. Ellis, of Louisiana, on the contrary, a Democratic Congressman who was supposed to be an extremist, heartily indoress Hayes' policy, and intimates that new issues are forming in the South independent of old party lines. Randall, Gibson, and Levy, of that State, are represented as holding similar views. Jones, or Fiorida. Democratic Senator, heartily indoress the Hayes policy and says that he intends to call upon the President, while Morrison, of Illinois very bitterly says that he has not called upon the President and does not intend to.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE.

THE PINANCIAL SIDE.

Every heavy commercial interest in the North is actively at work trying to hasten action in Louisiana and South Carolina matters in order that the plan they have for compromising the debts of the Southern States was received in Louisians and South Carolina matters in order that the plan they have for compromising the debts of the Southern States may receive aid from the settlement of political troubles. They urge that the adjustment of these debts on a satisfactory basis will go far towards restoring the credit and material interests of the South, and that it is a branch of Southern affairs only second in importance to the political problem. They have made proposals to all the Southern Legislatures to agree to the issue of new bonds for defaulted principal and interest at the rate of 60 cents on the dollar, with certain conditions in regard to the future legal debt to be contracted. These propositions must be acted upon in about tendays, within which time nearly all the Legislatures will adjourn. The capitalists interested think their success will depend largely upon the action taken by the Administration in regard to the pending political troubles. If these are quietly settled, they believe the financial difficulties of most of the Southern States can be specifily diminished and put in a fair way for a satisfactory settlement.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

New ORLEANS, March 15.—E. J. Bar

muthority.

REPUBLICANS APPEAL TO THE COUNTRY.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Marca 15.—The following is a synopsis of an address adopted by a meeting of white Republicans of Louisiana held to-day:

White Republicans of Louisiana to the hite Republicans of Louisiana to the An Appeal of Republicans of Louisiana to the An Appeal of Republican We, the undersign dizzens of the United States: We, the undersign dizzens of Louisian Company of Lou gal and a med military organization threat-existence of the lawful Government. In-if Gov. Packard's authority being acknowl-mly at the St. Louis Hotel, it is recognized reater part of the State outside of New In at least twenty-eight parishes or of the State, Republican officers lected, and are in the will force the United States to abandon Gov. Packard, and thus to disregard its sacred obligation to the State, or to establish a military Government. If the President yields to this threat, it will be only to encourage rebellion against the laws. The question involved here is a question of fact and of law, not of sentiment. There can be but pee lawful Government in a State, and when anoth-

ustice denied.
In conclusion, we respectfully, but earnest isk, as we have a right to demand, that the has of justice be speedily extended to the lawful Gormment in Louisians, to the end that the Repulcans of this State may not be forced to follow it example of the Nicholis party, and attempt to sele legal questions by the use of rifle and canno (Signed)

W. H. Dinkgrave,
Chairman Committee. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Mr. Pinchback. in an interview with the President, is quoted as having said that justice to whites and mercy to blacks allike protested against the recognition of the Packard Government. The President is said to have replied that he world see that the condition of the packard government. soon open a clear way to peace in Lou-and contentment to the people of the

STANLEY MATTHEWS WINS THE NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., March 15.—Contrary to the belief, the Hon. Stanley Matthews has ninated on the third ballot. It was bed, up to the very hour the caucus assen considered as positive that, after the second ballot, the Howland adherents would make a break, and the great body of them would turn his, they clung to their candidate, Mr. How-and, only one of their number changing his rote. As soon as the third ballot had been

in his room. He was invited to make a speech in answer to the congratulations of his friends. All present returned to the hall of the House of tatives, where Mr. Matthews addresse the assemblage, expressing his sincere thanks for the great honor conferred upon him, stating that his strongest desire would be for the pub-lic good; that he had no personal interests to

lie good; that he had no personal interests to serve. His greatest anxiety was lest he might not be able to meet their expectations. His remarks were received with the greatest applause. The hall was well filled with members of the Assembly and citizens. After Judge Matthews had concluded, calls were made for Mr. Howland, who, in a most happy manner, thanked his friends for the warm support given him. Loud calls were made for Ex-ATFORNEY-GENERAL TAFT.

who made a few remarks, thanking his friends for their support. He was pleased to know that no personal feeling of bitterness had entered into the contest, and congratulated the people of Ohio in placing a man in the Senate against whom nothing could be said, and whose ability and integrity was unquestioned. His remarks were loudly applauded. Judges West and Lawrence followed in well expressed sentiments and congratulations to Mr. Matthews.

To the Wastern Associated Press.

Columbus, O., March 15.—The Republican Joint caucus assembled at 7:30 to nominate a candidate for United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of John Sherman.

Every member, with one exception, was present. Stanley Matthews and Alphonso Taft of Hamilton, W. P. Howland of Ashtabula, Samuel Shellabarger of Clark, and William Lawrence of Logan were placed in nomination. The Convention then proceeded to ballot: Necessary to a choice, 43. The ballot resulted: Matthews, 37; Howland, 29; Taft, 7; Shellabarger, 5; Lawrence, 8. No choice.

The third ballot resulted: Matthews, 43; Howland, 29; Taft, 7; Shellabarger, 5; Lawrence, 1. Matthews was then declared duly nominated. Mr. Howland seconded the motion was agreed to amidst tremendous cheering.

VARIOUS

VARIOUS.

WARHOUS.
THE SPRAKERSHIP.
Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The caucus for the Speakership is quite active among the Democratic candidates. Sayler and Morrison are here organizing their campaign and courting the fillbusters. Cox has gone South on a mission in his own interests, hoping to secure the "solid South" for him as against Randall. Randall is in Vermont, but is soon expected here.

THE FOUR AND A HALF PER CENTS.

The great popularity of the United States Government securities in Europe is forcibly illustrated by the rapid succession of calls made by the Secretary of the Treasury for 6 per cent bonds to be redeemed and refunded in new 4½ per cent bonds. Another call for \$10,000,000 of these bonds was made to-day, and the Secretary of the Treasury almost daily receives the most flattering reports of the confidence of European capitalists and people in the nafety of the United States Government securities. The popularity of the 4½ per cent loan has undoubtedly been increased by the growing distrust of European capitalists in other American investments and in European loans.

ANOTHER CALL FOR BONDS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued his forty-third call for the redemption of five-twenty bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for \$10,000,000, principal and interest to be paid at the Treasury on and after the 15th of June next, the interest to case on that day. The following is a description of the bonds: Registered bonds, \$100, No. 6,387 to 6,394, both inclusive; \$1,000, No. 15,164 to 15,177, both inclusive; \$5,000, No. 7,288 to 7,468.

When the doors were reopened, the Senate

MODERATE AND SENSIBLE.

MODERATE AND SENSIBLE.

AN ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC ORGAN GIVES ITS

READERS SOME GOOD ADVICE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPEINGFIELD, March 15.—The Sangama

Monitor, the official Democratic paper of this
county, pursues an entirely different course to
that of the smaller paper, the State Register,
which daily indulges in cheap wit at the expense
of President Hayes and throws dirt upon his
Administration. The Monitor of to-day protests Administration. The Monitor of to-day protests in favor of giving President Hayes a fair chance, and in an article headed, "Will Democrats Be Sensible and Patrotic, or Be Advised by Scala-

Sensible and Patrotic, or Be Advised by Scalawags and Fools?" it says:

We are not one of those who think that "the imanguration of Rutherford B. Hayes constitutes the greatest calamity that has ever befallen the country." That he has been elevated to the Presidency contrary to the popular voice we have no doubt, but the rampant bolsterousness of an army of disappointed politicians in terming him a thief and usurper of power, will not go down with the American people. If he disappoints the conspirators who were instrumental in his elevation, in adopting and prosecuting a policy that will disarrange their deep-laid plans, the Administration of Hayes will not, after all, prove to be such a terrible calamity to the country. He has promised a Civil-Service reform. He has promised to be the President of the United States, and not a fraction thereof; President of the whole people, and not of a distinct army of thieves hell-bent for spoils and plunder. He has promised a conservative policy towards the South, and shows a disposition to follow the line of Democratic policy towards those States. Until he violates these pledges, and shows to the country that his every utterance relative to Governmental policy was false; shows that the express language of his letter of acceptance and inaugural address was simply a tissue of lies, we conceive it to be the duty of all good men of both political parties to uphold his hands. Unless this is done he cannot succeed.

Judging from his beginning, we infer a desire to work improvement in all departments of the Government, and are unwilling longer to give a passive submission to's disregard of constitutional law. A man high in authority, surrounded by an agency that owes and yields allegiance to his power, will be sustained when he strikes out and dares to apply a corrective to the evils that have been so prominent within the last fifteen years. The idiotic yawy that owes and yields allegiance to his power, will be sustained when he strikes out and dares to apply a corrective to the

KEY.

CONGRATULATIONS UPON HIS APPOINTMENT. Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—This morning Judge Key received a dispatch from Brownlow heartily congratulating him upon his appointment. The dispatch was sent to the President, who was greatly gratified with it, as he manifests a warm nterest in the East Tennessee Republicans, and interest in the East Tennessee Republicans, and always wants to know what they think of matters and things. The same messenger brought a letter from Marshall Jewell, warmly congratulating Key upon his appointment, and saying that it was satisfactory to the people of the North—in fact, the very thing needed at this juncture.

This morning Gens. Butler, Reeshaw, and Ryan, of South Carolina, and ex Gov. Scott, and Senator Robertson, of the same State, called upon Judge Key. The three first are ultra Democrats. The

Key. The three first are ultra Democrats. The two last are Republicans, Scott being an Ohioan, who first went to South Carolina with the army. Yet each and every one of those gentlemen warmly congratulated Key upon his appointment, all uniting in the belief that it was a happy stroke of policy upon the part of the Presi-dent, as well as an appointment worthily be-stowed. More people of different politics are pleased with this stroke of the President than we position, for there is, only the approbation is the

A while ago a Southerner came running to me with this question: "See here, has Key got us or have we got Key?" I gave it up.

This morning a well-known ex-Confederate General called upon the President, and said: "Mr. President, I have always been a Democrat; I led a Confederate brigade through the War: I voted and spoke for Tilden, and did all I could for him, but I'm a Hayes man now."

The letters from the South, which Judge Key receives by every mail, breathe a most kindly spirit for him and for President Hayes. A member of the Tennessee Legislature writes:

for him and for President Hayes. A member of
the Tennessee Legislature writes:

"I have been talking with many of our members as to their views of the appointment. With
the exception of —, I believe there is but one
opinion, and that is, that you ought to accept, if
the appointment is tendered, unconditionally.

— said he diff not know what was best; that, on
the one hand, it might weaken our organization in
the State, so that it might be difficult to elect a
Governor two years hence, and would also make
against us in national politics. On the other hand,
you could be of vast service to the South, and do
so much to revive confidence, good feeling, etc.
But the weight of opinion among all is, that you
ought to accept by all means."

An ex-Confederate, writing from Knoxville,
says:

An ex-Confederate, writing from Knoxville, says:

"The rumor that you had been offered a place m Mr. Hayes' Cabinet thrilled the hearts of the people. I was rejoiced myself, and took to the streets manifesting it, and I must say, with very few exceptions, all Southerners and patriots seemed to participate in the joy. If it is true, and you do accept, we will accept the fact as a harbinger of peace, prosperity, and good will. Politicians may not like it, but the people will be with you in the future as in the past.

"I sincerely trust you may feel it to be your duty to accept, for I know full well that it is your country's good that prompts you to act now as when you were our honored and honorable Senator."

A leading and distinguished citizen of one of the

country's good that prompts you to act now as when you were our honored and honorable Senator."

A leading and distinguished citizen of one of the Southern States incloses to Judge Key the following letter to President Hayes:

"DEAR Sin: I'dd not vote for you, but, upon the contrary, voted against you. But I hope I am not blinded to right, and therefore drop you this to say to you that I have read with great pride and satisfaction your iraugural address, and find nothing, either in tone or manner, to complain of. I did hope and trust that you would take the course you have taken, and show that there was one man, at least, who had nerve enough to do right without regard to party, and rise high enough to be President of the whole Union. I simply ask of you that you carry out the dectrines of your address, and I know that all will be well with you and the whole land. It would be presumptuous for me to offer any advice to one so wise as you have shown yourself to be, and, therefore, I shall only bid you god speed in your glorious work of restoring our country to peace and harmony. I should like to write more, but will only say that your course so far meets my unqualified approval."

This letter has been laid before the President.

Another well-known citizen writes to Judge Key:
"No such magnanimity shown her since the terms given by Gen. Grant, for which I have always refrained from abusing him for other things said and done as President. This is the first dawn of hope for our people, and I do hope you will have the counge to accept. It may raise a howli in certain quarters, but as long as President Hayes carries out the feelings manifested so lar, he will have the support of every well-wisher of this section."

Another citizen writes:

"President Hayes is showing an earnest desire to do right and act justly. I say God speed him, and all good men in that direction. An ardent Tilden man, an uncompromising Democrat, I hail with the greatest satisfaction the noble and just sentiments of the President's inaugural, and

A Virginian writes:

"From what I have heard of Mr. Hayes, his letter of acceptance and inaugural breathe a spirit of conciliation, and now this act of his confirms me in the belief that he intends to carry out in good faith his promises. And if our people will not act the food, as they have heretofore done, we may meet the spirit in the proper manner, and it will result in great good to the whole country, and especially to our section.

"Before the War I was an old-time Whig, and many of the principles of that old party are still good for us to take hold of now, and I think we should do it. Our people here, or those with whom I have talked, join me in this view."

Another writes:

"I have talked with all the Democrats I have met to-day on this subject, and only one thinks you ought not accept. The people here are elated at the prospect. You need have no fears of the Democratic masses. What the people in this country want is peace and good will, and if President Hayes will meet them half way, they will do everything in their power to aid him."

A Tennesseean writes:

"Your appointment meets with universal favor here except — and —, and they are too rampant to appreciate anything, so let them alone for what they are worth, and do your duty as you always have done."

A clitizen of Nashville writes:

"All of your friends here say take it; all of the prominent lawyers say take it. It will be the crowning act of your life, and a just reward for honest, upright, and dignified demeanor, and will be so regarded by all intelligent men of all parties whose opinions are worth respet."

"Another Tennesseean writes:

"Hayes is declared elected by a Commission that we agreed to, and whether he was fairly or unfairly elected is not now a practical question. The fact that he invites such a man as you into his Cabinet is a good indication, and I want to see him A. Virginian writes:

"From what I have heard of Mr. Hayes, his let-

sustained in that direction. It is the interest of the whole country, and especially the South, that peace, good feeling, and condence be restored. If you can aid in this, don't hesitate, party or no

nother—and one of the most distinguished cit Another—and one of the most distinguished citizens of the State—writes:

"This is evidence of President Hayes' conservatism, and I hope you will accept. I know you can fill the place, and with honor to yourself and the State, and do the South much good. You will, no doubt, hear of hot-headed fools saying that no Democrat should hold office under a. Republican President, and all that kind of stuff. Listen to none of them, but do what it is your bounden duty to do,—take the office."

Another writes:

"I hope you will accept, and I urge you to do so. It is quite time to break away from the tyranny of the men who run the party machine as a trade for their own benefit, without regard to the welfare of the country."

A well-known wholesale firm in Nashville writes:

"We hope you will accept. We come in contact with a great many of the masses in Tennessee, and we know the esteem in which you are held by the people. Your record as a Senator, while distasteful in one singular particular to the Bourbon Democracy, is eminently satisfactory to the masses. For the good of Tennessee, and the South and the whole country, we hope you will accept."

I have quoted at length from these letters as a

South and the whole country, we nope you was accept."

I have quoted at length from these letters as a fair sample of the advices he receives from the South. They are the best index of the popular mind. I would like to give the names of the writers, for some of them would carry great weight, but that should not be done for obvious reasons. I will say this much, however, that I know most of the writers personally, and they are of the class who lead public opinion.

The appointment will do great good in more ways than one, as I think the reader will see after reading the letters quoted above.

H. V. R.

CRIME.

CANNY BLACKLOCK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Detective John Coffey, of the San Francisco police, arrived this morning with a requisition for Alexander Blacklock, fugitive President of the Gulf of California Oyster and Canning Company, who was arrested here on the 6th inst. on a telegram of the Chief of Police of San Francisco, in which he was charged with having defrauded a number of merchants out and others of San Francisco out of \$100,000 by forgeries, and by the organization of a bogus company, of which he was President. Coffey called on Superintendent Walling immediately after his arrival and presented his credentials from Capt. Lees, of the San Francisco detectives. The Superintendent assured Mr. Coffey that all necessary aid would be furnished for the successful completion of his errand, and the detective immediately took the train for Albany to obtain from Gov. Robinson a warrant for the prisoner's surrender to the California authorities. Blacklock will be arraigned to-morrow for examination. of \$100,000 by forgeries, and by the organiza

CHINAMEN BUTCHERED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—Last night six Chinamen employed in clearing land near Chico, Butte County, were attacked in their cabin by a band of whites. Three were shot dead, and s fourth died soon after, the fifth being beyond hope of recovery. The sixth, who was slightly wounded, escaped by feigning death. He says that after fluishing their work the murderers set the cabin on fire and fled. He extinguished the flames and gave the alarm. The murder was in cold blood and unprovoked. There is no clue to the assassins. number of crimes of violence have been recently number of crimes of voience have been recently perpetrated on Chinamen in the neighborhood, and there has been but little exertion to discover the offenders. But this crowning outrage has aroused the citizens, and steps are being taken to discover and punish the murderers.

SPRINGFIELD. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 15.—Gov. Cullon has made a requisition on Gov. Blue Jeans Williams, of Indiana, for Robert and George Groves,

indicted in Champaign County for stealing William Chinn, of Carlinville, is on trial be fore the Sangamon Circuit Court for the mur-der of John Coleman at this place on the 1st of November last. The case comes here on a change of venue from Macoupin.

FLYNN, OF ROCKFORD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 15 .- A. S. Trude, o Chicago, made application to-day to Gov. Cul lom for a recall of the warrant issued upon iom for a recall of the warrant issued upon a requisition of the Governor of Indiana for Flynn, the detective who figured in the Times-Early libel case. The ground upon which the Governor is asked to recall his warrant is that Flynn is under bail in this State to answer to the indictment for libel against him at Rockford. The Governor took the matter under advisement.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED. 58 years of age, was arrested here yesterday, at his room, on the corner of Broadway and Ashley street, and a large lot of dies for making silver coins were captured. They were of all denominations below one dollar. Hall was formerly connected with some of the most skillful and protocols counterfellors in the country but her country b

some time past has been operating for himself MURDERED AND BURNED. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The store of Fielder Magruder, at Benning's Station near this city, was burned this morning, and Ebenezer Large and his son John, who slept in the building, were burned. There is but little doubt that both of the men were murdered, the store robbed, and then set on fire.

TO BE HANGED. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 15.—Frank Brown,

convicted of murder in the first degree in the counted of harder in the first degree in the Chault Court of this county in July, 1875, the execution of whose sentence has been delayed for various reasons, was to-day sentenced to be hanged on the 11th of May. DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 15.-To-day Robert Merrimon, who was shot by his father, Michael Merrimon, during an insane spell on Tuesday, near Huntington, died from the injuries thus received. ABSCONDED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 15.—Mr. Byder, of Charlton, Byder & Co., railway contractors, has abconded with \$15,000 belonging to the firm.

THE WEATHER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16-1 a. m.-For the Lake region, rising followed by stationary or falling barometer, colder northeast and opposing warmer southwest winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, followed by light rain or partly cloudy weather, stations. snow at Southern stations. Local observation. Chicago, March 15.

Time. Bar. Thr Inc. Rn. Wind. Weather. 6:53a m. 30.19 9 78 S. W., fresh. Clear. 11:18a m. 30.19 20 85 S. W., fresh. Clear. 2:00p. m. 30.13 28 65 S. W., fresh. Cloudy. 5:53p. m. 30.09 29 77 S. W. fresh. Cloudy. 9:00p. m. 30.05 30 78 S. W. fresh. Cloudy. 10:18p. m. 30.03 30 78 S. W. fresh. Cloudy. Stations. Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Sn'w Weather 

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The Medical Col-lege of Pennsylvania to-day conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine on fifteen women.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ADRIAN, Mich., March 15.—One of the last acts of President Grant's Administration was the appointment of Col. R. A. Watts, of this city, United States District Attorney for Wyoming Territory. The Colonel started for Cheyenne to-night, and a crowd of Republican friends converted his departure into a complimentary ovation.

"What's in a name?" sighs Julief. Much, we answer. When the name of B. T. Babbitt's Tollet Soap was given to the most delicate and perfect of tollet accessories, it simply meant that all could nee to advantage what is supremely shapted to little children from its gentle reaction, the limpid parity of its oils, and a subtle natural fragrance.

STATE AFFAIRS.

Making up the Committee for the South Park Investigation.

Cook County Delegation Evidently Trifling with the Back-Tax Bill.

Manifest Disposition to Patiently Talk the Bill to Perdition.

Inquisitor-General Dement Fixing Up a Pan-Roast for the Correspondents.

Final Adjournment of the Special Session of the Indiana Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., March 15.—The House this morning resumed the consideration of the bill fixing the salaries of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, which, after a deal of talk and illibustering, was ordered to a third reading, so amended as to reduce the pay of the Commissioners to \$1,500 a year. Mr. Merritt's substitute abolishing the Board and trans its duties to the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney-General, was tabled.

IN COMMITTEE. George M. Howe, Charles E. Culver, J. H. Norton, H. W. Rogers, Jr., and J. B. Dutch, a committee of the Chicogo Board of Trade, ap-peared before the Joint Committee on Warehouses this afternoon, and Mr. Culver addressed the Committee on the subject of a restoration of the grain-inspection to the Board. Speeches were also made by the other members of the Board-of-Trade delegation in favor of the abolition of the State inspection at Chicago, and the petitions of 10,000 citizens of Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota praying the abolition of the State inspection were laid before the Committee. At the conclusion of the presents Represent the Granger offered of the speeches, Representative Granger offered the following, which was adopted by the Joint

Resolved, As the sense of this Joint Committee, that the system of State inspection of grain, as enforced at Chicago, is not in the interest of the grain-growers or grain-shippers of the Mississippi Valley.

Mr. Kedzie this morning introduced a bill in the House amending the Township law so as to provide that in towns lying wholly within the limits of any city, the County Collector of the county in which such town or towns may be situated shall be ex-officio the Town Collector of such town or towns, with all the rights, duties, and liabilities of Town Collectors; except that he shall not be required to make any return from or settlement with himself & Town Collector, to or with himself as County Collector. Such ex-officio Town Collectors shall give bond and security as other Town Collectors, and NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. Kedzie's Normal School bill was ordered to a third reading. It provides that, upon peti-tion of at least one-fifth of the legal voters of any county in which has been established a County Normal School, the question of the discontinuance of the same shall be submitted to the voters at the next general election. If. upon that subject are for discontinuance, then the Normal School shall be discontinued. THE TAX BILL.

A dispatch has been received from Mayor Heath stating that Assistant-Corporation Counsel Frank Adams will be here to-morrow. He comes in response to the invitation of the Cook County delegation, to confer as to the bill for the collection of taxes. What will come of this movement remains to be seen. There can be no doubting the entire good faith of Mr. Adams, no doubting the entire good raith of Mr. Adams, nor his ability to advise the Cook County delegation, but the bill for the collection of taxes as reported from the Joint Committee on Revenue to both Houses was fully discussed by that Committee, assisted by the argument of counsel from Chicago and other cities of the State, and was manifectable across the control of the state, and was unanimously agreed upon after mature consideration. If the bill was wrong, THEN WAS THE TIME TO FIND IT OUT.

If the Frank-Adams bill, which also came be-fore the Joint Committee, was better, then was the time to say so. But the Adams bill is in substance incorporated in that reported by the Committee. It is now so late in the session that Committee. It is now so late in the session that it is out of the question to begin over again and expect to get through any Tax bill. Everybody here knows and everybody else who knows how bills are amended to death and talked to death on petty constitutional points knows also what this sending for counsel to point out the defects of a bill already well advanced means. It is THE EASIEST AND MOST INSIDIOUS WAY of killing off the bill to do just what the Cook County delegation has done. It looks as though the men here who really favor the bill had been outwitted by the tax-fighters' representatives. What makes the design more transparent is that the Revenue Committee has disposed of the matter. Now, this action of the Cook County delegation in opening up the matter

that the Revenue Committee has disposed of the matter. Now, this action of the Cook County delegation in opening up the matter will naturally be regarded by the members of the Revenue Committee as an impertinence towards the Revenue Committees.

IN THE SENATE the session was occupied chiefly with a discussion of the bill fixing the salaries of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. At amendment fixing at \$2,000 a year for the Commissioners and the Secretary was finally adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading. The salaries are each \$500 a year greater than to-day fixed by the amendment to the same bill in the House. The SOUTH PAIK COMMISSIONERS.

Senators Morgan and Southworth will be appointed by Licut. Goy. Shuman as Senate members of the South Park Investigating Committee. The House members will be Messrs. Rowett, the mover of the investigation, and Iruesdell, and a third yet to be selected, and who will be either Mr. Neal Smith, of Tazewell, or Mr. Goodrich. A strong pressure is being brought upon Licut.? Gov. Shuman to-night to induce him to substitute Senator Hamilton for Senator Morgan upon the South Park Investigation Committee. The Colehour-Dunleyy interest is enlisted in Hamilton's behalf in this matter. Licut. Gov. Shuman however, gives them but little comfort, and, having made his selections for the Committee according to his own views of the fitness of the men, is not likely now to make any change.

committee according to his own views of the fitness of the men, is not likely now to make any change.

of the Special Committee engaged in auditing the bills of the State-House Commissioners, and Col. "Phocion" Howard, the Secretary of the Committee, will be at the Grand Pacific on Saturday to take testimony.

DEMENTED.

The Senate is slightly graveled over the fact that their secret session yesterday was no secret to any live correspondent, and that The Tribune and other leading journals this morning contained a full report of the session.

This morning Mr. Dement offered a resolution upon the subject that the correspondents of The Tribune and other papers "who played eavesdroppers on the secret session of the Senate to be deaft with for contempt of its order."

MASSACHUSETTS. DOTHEBOYS.

resentatives to day unearthed some serious charges against the State Reform School at Westborough. The Report of the Investigating Westcorough. The Report of the Investigating Committee came up for acceptance, when it was charged that it whitewashed the investigation, and that severe punishment had often been inflicted on boys for trivial offenses by subordinate officers. It was shown on good authority that offenders were often placed in the "sweat-box," a sort of upright coffin without any top, but without any ventilators, and that they were kept there until they promised to be better boys. In other cases boys had been stripped and had been DELUGED WITH COLD WHATHER. One member related two cases of punishment which he had investigated,—when two boys, for attempting to take a piece of bread or meat from the table as they left the dining-hall, were at once taken to the barn by the officers who had them in charge and beaten on their bare backs with a thick leather strap. In the other case a monitor of the school was found whispering, and was subjected to the same treatment. The whole matter has It was shown on good authority that offenders

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COLUMBIA, O., March 15.—In the House thi morning the Senate amendments to Richards Compulsory Education bill were concurred in and the bill is now a law.

and the bill is now a law.

A petition was presented from the State Grange asking for a law to tax dogs, the revenue therefrom to be used as a fund to compensate sheep owners for losses sustained by dogs.

A bill was was introduced to fix the maximum degree test of illuminating oils at 140 degrees. In the Senate this afternoon bills were introduced to amend the act of 1876 by providing that the Board of Equalization for taxes on bank shares shall not increase the aggregate returns of County Auditors more than \$100,000; to provide that physicians shall not receive compensation for attending Coroners' inquests.

The Senate bill to protect aggraf lights on railways was passed.

In the House the House bill prescribing fees for County Auditors was passed.

NEBRASKA. SUIT FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., March 15.—Last month Leroy

S. Winters was arrested in Omaha by order of the State House of Representatives, brought to Lincoln, incarcerated four days in the County Jail for contempt in not obeying a subpœns served upon him to testify in an alleged Sena served upon him to testify in an alleged Senatorial bribery case, and was kept locked up till the Legislature adjourned. Winters now brings suit for \$50,000 for false imprisonment. He gave as a reason for not\* obeying the subpena that it was served on Sunday, and was therefore illegal. Prominent attorneys have been engaged on both sides. It is probable that the case will attract as much attention as the famous Blair case, Subpenas will be issued for each of the twenty-five members of the House of Representatives. The costs in the case will be heavy.

INDIANA.

THE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 15.—The Legisla ture adjourned to-day sine die. There were sixty-nine bills passed originating in the Senate and forty-two in the House, besides twelve amending the Practice act. About thirty of the laws passed were legalizing acts.

THE RAILROADS.

A HITCH. The advance in passenger rates to the East which was decided upon by the General Ticket d Passenger Agents' Association at St. Louis few days ago went into effect on all the roads yesterday morning except the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. This road, though having voted for the advance in St. Louis, and having been in favor of it up to yesterday, suddenly changed its mind and announced yesterday morning that it would continue to sell tickets to the East at the old rates, regardless of the action of the other lines. The other roads leading to the East were greatly taken

to the East were greatly taken by surprise when they heard that the Lake Shore had not advanced as agreed. Inquiry at the Lake Shore office revealed the fact that the order to keep up the old rates was received directly from the General-Manager of the road. Mr. John Newell, who is fat present at Cleveland, and no reason was known here for the action. The officials of the other lines telegraphed for an explanation to Mr. Newell, but up to a late hour last evening no reply had been received. This indicates that Mr. Newell is not acting on his own responsibility, but is acting under the instruction of his superior officer, Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, and is not able to reply until he has heard more from the latter gentleman. It is understood that Vanderbilt is unwilling to accede to the advance until the difficulty between the New York Central and Eric Raliroads in regard to the business between Buffalo and New York has been settled. The fight between the two lines has been going on for some time. The Egie claims a difference of \$2 in the rate between Buffalo and New York Central has the advance of The Egic claims a difference of \$2 in the rate between Buffalo and New York during the summer months because the New York Central has the advantage of steamboat connections at Albany. As the rate by these steamers is very low the rate to New York from Buffalo by rail and steamer is much lower than the regular rail rate. The New York Central claims that it cannot control the steamboats, and finsits that the Eric should adhere to the regular rail rate, which it refuses to do. The regular rate from Buffalo to New York is now \$7, and the Eric makes its rate \$5. As the regular rate from Chicago to Buffalo is \$14, the through rate via the Eric, if that road maintains its position, would be but that road maintains its position, would be but \$19, while the new rate, which was decided upon

by the General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association, is fixed at \$20. This gives the Eric an advantage over the New York Central and hence Vanderbilt's latest kick.

The roads leading to the East from this city which advanced yesterday morning will keep up the rate until to-day, hoping to be able in the meantime to induce the New York Central and Michigan Southern to come down from the position they have taken, and let the advance be carried into effect. If these roads should, however, stick to their present position, it is more than likely that all the roads will again sell tickets at the old rates before to-morrow morning.

VANDERBILT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 15.—William H. Vanderbilt says that Mr. Newell, of the Lake Shore Road, in declining to enter into the agreement Road, in declining to enter into the agreement with the connecting roads to advance passenger rates between New York and Chicago to \$30, acted in accordance with instructions from him. This did not mean opposition to the advance on the part of either the Central or Lake Shore. Such advance would soon be made. Mr. Vanderbilt did not think the Pasmade. Mr. Vanderbilt did not think the Passenger-Agents kept within their province in undertaking to make such an agreement. The main objection to it, however, lay in the fact that a negotiation was pending between the Erie and Central roads, and any advance in through rates would be impracticable before this was closed. The negotiation referred to is an advance of local rates from points in the State to this eity. When these are settled on, the through rates will be fixed on the basis of \$20 from Chicago here.

The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail-The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad brought here yesterday in a special train of six cars nearly 200 colonists. These people are from the Cumberland Valley, and are going to settle near Freeport and other points on the Iowa Division of the Northwestern Railroad.

Mr. L. M. Cole, the veteran General Ticket and Fassenger Agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, arrived in the city yesterday. He is accompanied by Mr. T. P. Barry, Western General Passenger Agent of the same road. Both gentlemen will leave for the East this evening.

The regular monthly meeting of the officials of the Illinois Central Railroad was held at the office of the Company yesterday, but no business of importance was transacted.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A Close Vote. CONCORD, N. H., March 15.—Returns from all but one town in the First Congressional District give Marston 43,843; Jones, 18,770. The re-maining town, Eaton, gave Cheney 37 and Marcy 110 last spring. If this town is returned the same as last year it will make a tie vote.

THEY WANT TO KNOW. To the Editor of The Tribuse.

Barrington, Cook Co., March 14.—Regarding the Sullivan case, one of the jurors belongs to this town, but his fellow townsmen are askto this town, but his fellow townsmen are asking him some leading questions, such as these: How much money did you get? Where did they deposit the money! Why did you change your mind? You expressed yourself before you went to Chicagothat Sullivan ought to be hung, etc. In short, the good people of this town are free to say there was money used to influence the jurors. The juror from this place told some one that there were eleven for acquittal the first ballot, and it was no use for him to stand out; if eleven were together he must be wrong, and he might as well go with them. The indignation here is atrong, and all are hoping that the matter will be investigated.

A CONSTANT READER OF THE TRIBUNE.

SUICIDE. Special Dispetch to The Tribens.
CINCINNATI, O., March 15.—The suicide neeps up in this city. A man named Her FOREIGN.

Prospect of an Understanding on the Russian Proposition.

The Several Ambassadors Will Soon Return to Constan-tinople.

Priority in the Work of Disarmament the Main Point at Issue.

War and Midha Pasha's Recall the Burden of the Mob-Cry in Con-

stantinople.

The City Reported to Be in a Fearfully

THE EAST.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 15.—It is semi-offi-cially stated that the slow progress of peace nepotiations between the Porte and Montenegro is observed with much regret in political circles permit the unfettered return of the Herzegovin-ian refugees from Montenegro, and has not con-sented to the territorial cessions demanded by Montenegro, or made any counter-proposals. CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 15.—Great agitation prevails. "The recall of Midhat Pasha and war with Russia seem dominant among the con-fused demands of the populace. Grave compliations are apprehend

IGNATIEFF GOES TO LONDON.

PARIS, March 15.—Gen. Ignatien's departure or London is regarded as a peaceful sign. ELLIOT TO RETURN TO CONSTANTINOPLE. LONDON, March 16—5 a. m.—The Standard this morning amounces in official form that Mr. Elliot will very shortly resume his duties as Ambassador from Great Britain to Constantinople, and that it is probable that Elliot's return vill be followed by that of the Ambassadors of

CALCUTTA, March 15.—The Indian Budget I the final accounts of the financial year of 1875-shows a deficit of \$13,000,000. The estimate for the year 1876-7 place the deficit at \$30,400 000. The deficit in each case is due to the expenses of resisting famine, the loss of reven the other great Powers. penses of resisting famine, the loss of revenue from the same cause, and the extraordinary public works undertaken to give employment to starving people. The net amount borrowed in 1876-7 was \$13,600,000. The loans to be raised in 1877-8 are \$25,500,000 in India, and will recommend Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, to ask Parliament for power to borrow \$18,700,000 in Engrand. No additional taxatical is proposed, but the promised abolition of the duties on cotton goods, as well as other fiscal reliefs, must be postponed. The estimated amounts of consul bills to be drawn in 1875-18 \$80,000,000. IS THIS POR THE PIENDS? A Berlin dispatch announces that the Sultan has proclaimed a general amnesty in Bulgaria. FRIENDLY AND PACIFICATORY.

The English answer to Russia's proposals in friendly and pacificatory character. The Paris correspondent reports that Gen.

of Lord Salisbury, who has asked him to visit his country residence. The object of Ignatieff's to arrive at an understanding. The differences now are merely verbal. It seems impossible that efforts for an understanding could miscarry after having reached this point.

PANAMA, March 3.—An official bulletin dated Barranquilla, Feb. 22, publishes the details of the decisive victory gained by the Government forces in Donjuana. The defeat of the resolutionary forces was complete, and those who did not succeed in passing in o Venezuela are by this time captured and is The Berlin correspondent says: "The Russian Telegraphic Agency informs the Russian press that the Powers have agreed to accord Turkey a respite and devise means of securing." guela are by this time captured and in
the custody of Gen. Vargos Santos, who
had beforehand closed the road to Ocana. The
following are the more important particulars;
At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Jan. 37 the
forces of Gen. Alejo Morales, of the Army of
the North, opened fire and attacked the western
part of the encapment of the enemy, and
occupied the hill of El Naranjal to the back
of La Donjuana. The robels then threw
up on that point several of their battalions,
perhaps to the number of 1,000 men, to
check the impulse of our soldiers, who did not
number over 600, and a serious fight ensued.
The forces of Gen. Wiftches commenced at the
same time with incredible boldness, and under
a shower of projectiles, to descend to the river
and cross it by the public road and other points.
This move could not be accomplished
without some losses on our part; and we
suffered the greatest at the taking of the
bridge. The condict was quickly oneped with
the main body of the enemy; notwithstanding
a heavy cross-fire, and from sharp-shooters, our
soldiers did not faiter. At 3 in the afternoon
the forces of Santander had taken the first
trenches, breastworks, and fortified houses
on the western side under the enemy's camp. Notwithstanding, the rebelacontinued to struggle with tenacity, and defended the last fortifications and houses which
they occupied to the north and west, the highest
part of their eneampment. But the continued thenecessity for military measures."

MONTENEGRO.

A special dated Pera, 15th, says: "Saofet
Pasha to-day" informed the Montenegrin delegates that he regretted
Turkey was unable to agree
their demands, but added that he was any their demands, but added that he was anxious to continue the discussion of a basis for peace. A delegate replied that they were unable to accept this proposal, as their instructions were precise and limited, and that they must therefore communicate the Porte's decision immediately to their Government. It is said the delegates will wait for the answer of the Prince of Montenegro to this communication before leaving Constantinople."

PRACE. PRACE.

A St. Petersburg correspondent telegraphs as follows: "Although the war party is still confident, I am semi-officially informed that a peaceful solution is scarcely doubtful. The only question between Russia and England now is whether Russia or Turkey shall disarm first." A St. Petersburg cor ollows: "Although t

AMBIGUOUS.

A Berlin dispatch reports that Prince Rismarck, at a Parliamentary dinner, in the course of some explanatory remarks on his recent speeches, inveighed against Prussian particularism. He declared that Germany did not want to be made like Prussia, but that rather Prussia.

ism. He declared that Germany did not want to be made like Prussia, but that rather Prussia should be Germanized.

THE POSITION OF PERSIA.

PARIS, Feb. 25. —According to information from Teheran, Persia denies the alleged Couvention with Russia, according to which a Persian army was to co-operate in the eventful proceedings of Russia. The Persian Government simply declares that the agitation which has arisen among the Kurds, who form the population of Persia, Turkey, and Russia on the confines of these three States, in consequence of recent events in the East, has obliged it to reinforce its troops on that side, to maintain order and protect the Persian population. The Kurds are brave, warlike, undisciplined, and have no regular means of existence. Being Mohammedans, whasever the country they occupy, late events have farticularly excited them, and, thanks to the Ealth of Turkey, Persia, or Russia, according as they require to avoid chastisement, they have at length become the terror of Persia. It is to protect and reassure her populations that Persia sent two new regiments to this frontier, where since then greater tranquility has been established. Persia, moreover, is preparing herself for the eventuality of having the theatre of war, if war breaks out, near her frontier, where the greatest efforts have been made latterly to complete the organization of the Russian army, which is now ready for a campaign. On the other hand, the Turks have not remained inactive, and the single fortress of Kars seems provided with 350 guas of large range and modern construction. This point is regarded as almost impregnable, and it is thought the Russians would have to leave quite an army to invest it before advancing on Exercoum and Trebisonde. In these regions, however, the Turksrap quite unable to resist, and it is believed, in spite of the protestations of Persia, that Russia must have gaaranteed herself against a hostile attitude by that State, though without resorting to any alliance.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK'S RESUFF.
BERLIN, March 15.—The Reichstag yesterday defeated by a majority of 10 the Government's proposition to increase the expense of the Chancellor's office \$7,500 for additional salary

murdered him. Thorp is of the opinion that Kingan had over \$100,000 with him, while reports only state that less than \$9,000 had been found on the body. He scouted the idea of Kingan being a defaulter, as his assets more than doubled his liabilities.

Several other brokers spoke highly of him, and said that his unfortunate death would have no serious, if any, financial effect on 'Change.

Detectives have ascertained that on the day Kingan disappeared he had in his possession \$25,000 in United States and District of Columbia 3.65 bonds. Chief-of-Police Walling believes that Kingan was followed from the city by the person who mardered him.

Special Dispoten to The Tribung Cincinnazi, March 15.—The gentleman whose terrible death, following his flight from New York, has been described, was formerly of this city. He and his brother, Thomas Kingas, came here in 1837 or 1833, and did a large business for seven or eight years at the corner of Sycamore and Court streets. He was a prompt, decisive, and energetic business man, and was a general favorite here. From this city, in 1865 or 1866, the Kingas Brothers went to Indianapolis, where they established a large business. They were unfortunate there for a time, and lost nearly all they had made in this city, but they rallied, and soon mades large fortune—over \$1,000,000 it is stated. From Indianapolis they went to New York, where they made investments, James speculating in New Jersey Central, among other things. It is supposed that he has used up nearly all of his means, and that he could not remain to face his troubles. His wife, who was lately confined was an Indiana lady.

St. John, N. B., March 16.—The inquest on the body of James Kingan was resumed to-day. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing was elicited as to the cause of death. Chancellor's office \$7,500 for additional salary of the German Ambassador at London.

THE BUDGET.

The Minister of War, in explaining the army estimates for the Budget Committee, justified the increased expenditure by pointing to the growth of the French army, and to the recent movement of troops on the German frontier. also, to the growth and improves

Russian army.

The Emperor has refused to accept the resignation of Gen. Von Stosch, Chief of the Gernation

Berlin, March 15.—In each of Prince Bis-marck's recent important speeches in the Reichstag he declared his bealth was giving Reichstag he declared his health was giving way under exactions compelled in a great measure by needless antagonism. To prove how insufficiently he is supported by individual Ministers, he cited a case in point. Gen. Von Stosch, Chief of Admiralty, lust session forced on him a long and intricate correspondence about Admiralty estimates which he (Bismarck) desired reduced, but when the estimates came up in the Reichstag Von Stosch made the reductions on the demand of the Liberals without discussion. In consequence of Prince Bismarca reviving this incident Von Stosch resigned. The deficit in the budget is \$5,000,000, not \$17,000,000.

MEXICO.
THE RULE OF DIAZ—PERSECUTION OF PROTESTANTS, ETC.

CITY OF MENICO, March 18.—The Senate has been ignored by the Provisional Government, who have declared that the law creating the Senate was forced by Lordo appointing his friends. Diaz, however, promises to observe the Constitution when not too inconvenient.

United States Minister Foster recognizes. Diaz as President de facto, but will not formally recognize him as President de incu until after the meeting of Congress and his inauguration.

A religious procession in Merida was vispersed by the military. Two officers of the Zatatess State troops were engaged in the persecution of Protestants. Cries of "Death to Protestants," wingled with hurrahs for "Parlicio Diaz," were heard in the screets of the Capital on Sunday, and some abuses were committed. A man was tortured at Cuernavaca for

re to be made up. Silver closed to-day at 55d per ounce.

INDIA.

COLONIAL FINANCES

COLOMBIA.

THE BATTLE OF DONJUANA.
PANAMA, March 3.—An official builetin

they occupied to the north and west, the highest part of their eneampment. But the continued impulse of our soldiers who contracted their lines more and more like a semicircle of iron and fire, and the noise of our mitrallicus, filled them with terror, and, at 6 in the afternoon, they fled in horrible confusion and completely defeated, just as our soldiers were rushing on the last breastwork. The remainder of the rebels arrived the same night at San Jose de Cacuts, having been pursued as far as the darkness of the night and the badness of the road would allow of, to the place known as Las Vueltas del Infierne. On our side only 2,000 were engaged. Among the killed are Commander Williamson, of the Battalion Mirands, and Col. Uladislao Ruiz, Adjutant-Secretary of Gen. Morales.

KINGAN.

The Latest Speculations Concerning the Unfortunate Speculator---Cincinnati Remi-

NEW YORK, March 15.—The Ringan trage

excites much feeling on the Produce Exchange. Gould H. Thorp said he felt thoroughly covinced that Kingan had been murdered. He believed that when the news reached Boston or Portland, some persons identified him as the missing man, and knowing from reports that he must have had a large sum of money with him, these men followed him to New Brunswick, and these men followed him to New Brunswick, and these fielding for excepting the cooking of the state of the second state of the secon

there finding favorable opportunity, robbed and murdered him. Thorp is of the opinion that Kingan had over \$100,000 with him, while re-

FINANCIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MONTREAL, March 15.—H. J. Liffin, general dealer in staple articles, has suspended. Liabilities \$150,000. It is rumored that the Bank of

Commerce loses a large sum.

ALLENTOWN, Pa., March 15.—Officers of the First National Bank of Allentown to-day announced their intention to close up its business. They give no reason for this action, but state that not a dollar will be lost by any of its cred-

THE BLACK SCANDAL.

Special Dispace to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 15.—At the Congregational meeting of the Central Christian Chapel to-night, the report of the Investigating Board of Eiders in the case of the Rev. Black.

And after a sharp opposition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Holden Rises in His ! Names Right a

Menry Greenebaum Feros ed for His Springs

The Board to be Investige Ready to be Look

Some Inside History-The Fa Hackin Matte

THE WEST

mission

A Wonderful Meetin

THE BOA The West Park Board met The West Park Both and a 2 o'clock in their rooms or West Washington streets. It spice, bad grammar, and pers Holden was the gentleman whe est amusement, and it was said est amusement, and it was sa was no large audience present his strong remarks. At the m Commissioners Lipe, Greenab den, Muns, Schultze, and Mil the new President, occupied he Commissioner Millard placed ings of the august body. The spice began early, for the to order on time, and Commis that they now proceed to the urer (laid over from last mee Henry Greenebaum, who he another year.

The Chair declared that he by yeas and nays.

To this Mr. Stanford object voting should be by ballot. Commissioner Lipe thought and nays was in order.

Commissioner Stanford salito appear in a wrong light transaction of business, but reasons for voting in the negative sality. Loewenthal because he, the West Side, and he the should not live on the South S. Mr. Loewenthal was elected. Mr. Holden offered the folk Mr. Holden offered the folk Resolved, That the Treasure qualified and given his bond in and he is hereby authorized and from Henry Greenebaum, late all moneys now in his handa, wip papers pertaining to the said of said Treasuryship in 1862. Commissioner Holden stab should pass, as he had felt of the resolution was adopted votes, Messre, Stanford amfrom votling.

ner Muns placed

THEY WANT TO BE I Commissioner Miliard Once Wirkensa, It has been stated made to the Governor of this 8 of the members of this Board. Resolved, That the Governor quested before making any revestigate its affairs and the officer of the Board are hereby disposal of the Governor or as on proper officer of the Governor or as on proper officer of the South Miliard One of the Governor or as a superior or or as a superior of the Governor or as a superior or as a superior of the Governor or as a superior of the Gove Contracts:
Whereas, By contract made Mound Company by this Board, livery of such quandities of grady in the Board, for the improve waits; and, Whereas, The material deliveract was largely composed fit for the purpose of making warmens, it is alleged that was not received or measured.

baum was in fa

Mr. Stanford was also in it iton, but he wanted the credi Between 500 and 600 yards jected as unat. Mr. Watsot of the Cromwell Gravel Co by Mr. Clark, the contractor retary of the Board had u that had been laid. The resolution, was paser yotes, the other three gent yoting.

some one moved to adjon some one moved to adjon arose to a question of privile baum sat facing each other and Mr. Greenebaum to the When the speaker arose his body was in a tremor. It has banker, and the band sion with a sneer. "I rise," said Commission and misrepresent made against us which member of our Board, who was a said to make the member of our Board, who was a said to the said t

down.

COMMISSIONE
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Muus, Mr. Millard, and
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Muus, and Millard, are
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These were all he had a
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investigate the affairs o
Commissioner Millard
add. "That if the Goo

EAT BRITAIN. coming BOAT-RACE.
reh 15.—Betting on the Universe seleven to eight in favor of Ox-

day at 55d per ounce,

INDIA. contal finances.
seh 15.—The Indian Budget in
s of the financial year of 1875-6,
§ \$13,000,000. The estimates ng famine, the loss of revenue cause, and the extraordinary lertaken to give employment to The net amount borrowed in 0,000. The loans to be raised 500,000. The Government pro-2,500,000 in India, and will recliabert, Secretary of State for diament for power to borrow chand. No additional taxation to the promised abolition of the promised abolition of the postponed. The estimatusel bills to be drawn in 1877-8

OLOMBIA. artle of Donjuana.

1.3.—An official bulletin dated
2. 22, publishes the details of
ory gained by the Government
ans. The defeat of the reved in passing in o Venehis time captured and in
Gen. Varges Santos, who
osed the road to Ocana. The
more important particulars:
the afternoon of Jan. 27 the
cjo Morales, of the Army of
lifte and attacked the western
apment of the enemy, and
of El Naranjal to the back
to the robels then threw
to several of their battalions,
number of 1,000 men, to
of our soldiers, who did not
and a serious fight ensued.
Miches commenced at the
credible boldness, and under
ectiles, to descend to the river
e public road and other points.
aid not be accomplished
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the enemy; notwithstanding he north and west, the highest appment. But the continued didiers, who contracted their more like a semicircle of iron olse of our mitrailleuse, filled and, at 6 in the afternoon, ble confusion and completes our soldiers were rushing cork. The remainder of the same night at San Jose de n pursued as far as the dark-nd the badness of the road o the place known as Las on our side enly 2,000 mong the killed are Composite the same night as the same of the place known as Las of the place

NGAN.

ations Concerning the Unch 15.-The Kingan tragedy ton the Produce Exchange.

Id he felt thoroughly conhad been murdered. He the news reached Boston or risons identified him as the newing from reports that he ge sum of money with him, him to New Brunswick, and ble opportunity, robbed and horp is of the opinion that \$100,000 with him, while releas than \$9,000 had been to the seconted the idea of faulter, as his assets more officiallites. A his assets more officiallites, as his assets more officiallites, as his assets more officiallites, as his assets more officiallites. A his possession that the second him to the day he had in his possession that the second him to the day he had in his possession that the second him to the fact that the second him to the s

arch 16.—The inquest on gan was resumed to day. re examined, but nothing suse of death. NCIAL. stem. 15.—Officers of the of Allentown to-day and to close up its business or this action, but state a lost by any of its cred-

SCANDAL.

to The Tribuna.

March 15.—At the Continuous of the Investigating case of the Rev. Black after a sharp opposition.

Liders meet to its Black at the church.

A Wonderful Meeting of the Commissioners.

THE WEST PARKS.

Holden Rises in His Might and Calls Names Right and Left.

Menry Greenebaum Ferociously Denounce ed for His Springfield Trip.

The Board to be Investigated-All Hands Ready to be Looked Into.

Some Inside History-The Facts About the Tom Hackin Matter.

THE BOARD.

The West Park Board met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock in their rooms corner of Halsted and West Washington streets. It was a meeting of spice, bad grammar, and personalities. C. C. P. Holden was the gentleman who afforded the greatest amusement, and it was sad to think that there was no large audience present to give applause to his strong remarks. At the meeting were present Commissioners Lipe, Greenebaum, Stanford, Holden, Muns, Schultze, and Millard. Clarke Lipe, the new President, occupied his honored seat, and Commissioner Millard placed upon record the dollars of the angust body.

Commissioner Miliard placed upon record the doings of the august body.

The spice began early, for the meeting was called
to order on time, and Commissioner Holden moved
that they now proceed to the election of a Treasurer (laid over from last meeting) in the place of
Henry Greenebaum, who had declined to serve

The Chair declared that he should be voted on

The Chair declared that he should be voted on by yeas and nays.

To this Mr. Stanford objected. He thought the voting should be by ballot.

Commissioner Lipe thought that voting by yeas and nays was in order.

Commissioner Stanford said that he did not like to appear in a wrong light, or as opposing the transaction of business, but he wanted to give reasons for voting in the negative. He objected to Mr. Lowenthal because he was not a resident of the West Side, and he thought the Treasurer should not live on the South Side.

Mr. Lowenthal was elected by a vote of A to 2 Mr. Loewenthal was elected by a vote of 4 to 2, Messrs. Stanford and Schultze voting in the nega-

tive, Mr. Greenebaum not yet having arrived.

THE NEW TREASURER INSTRUCTED.

Mr. Holden offered the following: Mr. Holden offered the following:

Resoived, That the Treasurer-elect, when he has
qualified and given his bond in accordance with law, he
and he is hereby authorized and empowered to receive
from Henry Greenebaum, late Treasurer of this Board,
all moneys now in his hands, with vouchers, books, and
papers pertaining to the said office since his election to
said Treasuryship in 1889.

Commissioner Holden stated that the resolution stated that the resolution should pass, as he had felt outraged at the conduct of Henry Greenebaum, especially at Springfield. The resolution was adopted by the necessary four votes, Messrs. Stanford and Schultze refraining from voting.

rom voting.

THEY WANT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Commissioner Millard offered the following:

Wirkras, It has been stated that complaint has been made to the Governor of this State, asking that some of the members of this Board be removed; therefore, Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested before making any removal. to carefully investigate its affairs and the official conduct of each and every member thereof, and, for that purpose the officers of the Board are hereby instructed to place at the disposal of the Governor or any Legislative committee, or proper officers they may designate, all books and papers of this Commission, and that the Board cherruly layite such investigation.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to send to the Governor's certified copy of the foregoing resolutions.

HOLDEN ON GRAVEL CONTRACTS.

Commissioner Holden again stepped into the each with the following, in regard to the grave oreach with the following, in regard to the gravel contracts:

Whereas. By contract made with the Cromwell Mound Company by this Board in May, 1876, for the delivery of such quantities of gravel as might be needed by the such quantities of gravel as might be needed with the such as the such as

possible day.

Mr. Holden spoke in favor of the resolutions, and said that Mr. Watson, who had measured an received the gravel, was employed by the Cromwell Gravel Company. Mr. Holden had previously given Mr. Greenebaum some hard hits, and tha gentleman just came in when the tirade was company.

gentleman just came in when the tirade was concluded.

Mr. Greenebaum was in favor of the resolutions, and in favor of an investigation.

Mr. Stanford was also in favor of the investigation, but he wanted the credit of the Board upheld. Between 500 and 600 yards of gravel had been rejected as unfit. Mr. Watson was not an employed of the Cromwell Gravel Company, but employed by Mr. Clark, the contractor, and he and the Secretary of the Board had measured all the gravel that had been laid.

The resolution was passed by the usual four votes, the other three gentlemes refraining from voting.

Some one moved to adjourn, when Commissioner Holden on the right and Mr. Greenebaum sat facing each other. Holden on the right and Mr. Greenebaum sat facing each other. Holden on the right and Mr. Greenebaum to the left of the Chairman. When the speaker arose his eye gleamed fire, and his body was in a tremor. He cast a look of scorn at the banker, and the banker returned the saintation with a sneer.

"I rise," said Commissioner Holden, "to a ouestion of privilege. We have been maligned, abused, and misrepresented. Charges have been made against us which have no foundation. A member of our Board, who has held a place with us, has asked for an investigation, and stigmatized us. I say the man who would act as he (Mr. Greenebaum) has done is a sneaking cur."

The speaker then went on excitedly to say that Mr. Greenebaum had called him (Holden) a fraticlass scoundrel; that he was President of the County Roard and a member of the county ring. He didn't say, however, that he (Holden) had taken \$16,000 of the Park Funds and paid them to persons not entitled to them. Mr. Greenebaum had called the speaker as scoundrel, as he was credibly informed; Commissioner Mula he had designated as a formkard;" Commissioner Millard he has described as a bankrupt nonentity. He (Holden) had feeled as a bankrupt nonentity. He (Holden) regretted all this. It grieved him sorely. He never believed that a man. See He had described as a bankrupt nonentity.

After this fusilade of anger Mr. Holden sat down.

COMMISSIONER GREENERAUM

arose quietly, and, after having smiled on Mr. Mus. Mr. Millard, and Mr. Holden, he went on to answer the tirade. He dealed that he had asked Mr. Lipe's renieval. a He had asked that as faise. He had asked the governor to remove Commissioners Holden, Mus. and Millard, and recommended in their stead Aid. S. H. McCres, Ald. Throop, and Dr. Charles W. Hempstead. These were good men. These were all he had asked to be removed. All the rentlemen of the Board were known by the comminity. As far as an investigation was concerned, if they were sincere, they should ask the Mayor and Common Council to order an investigation. He would also have included the Board of County Commissioners, but the people had no confidence it it. So little, indeed, did they trust it, that they had asked the Legislature to vote it out of office. The Council at present had the public confidence, and he moved that they ask the Council to thoroughly investigate the affairs of the Board from 1869.

Commissioner Millard moved, as a substitute, to add, "That if the Governor or Legislature fail to send a committee here."

Commissioner Holden said that they received their appointment from the Governor and Legislature.

gate all the charges. He didn't believe upon calling the Council to investigate them, as Ald. McCrea's and Ald. Throop's names had been suggested for appointment on the Board.

The next-man who arose in his might of anger

The next-man who arose in his might of anger was

COMMISSIONER MUUS.

His soul bled for the indignities that had been heaped upon his head. Why had Mr. Greenebaum gone down to Springfield to have him removed. He should not have gone there behind their backs and thrown dirt. He didn't want aman to go behind his back and cut his character in two.

Commissioner Greenebaum said that they were cetting into a passion for nothing. He had not made his visit to Springfield in secret. The papers knew it when he arrived there, and what his business was. There was no such thing as going behind their backs to make charges. He made his allegations openly. They could do as they pleased. His request for an investigation to Gov. Cullom was in writing, and any one could obtain it who liked. All they needed was a line and request to see the letter from the speaker to the Governor. There was no secrecy about it at all.

ANOTHER INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Greenebaum then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Chicago be petiticed to common Council of the City of Chicago be petitied to expons a committee to investigate the affair of the Was Chicago Park Commission, in case the Legislature and the Governor would fall to do so.

Mr. Holden again said that Mr. Greenebaum had only asked for the removal of himself. Muns. and

would fail to do so.

Mr. Holden again said that Mr. Greenebaum had only asked for the removal of himself. Muus, and Millard, and that was something he couldn't uncerstand. He charged Mr. Greenebaum with having advanced money to contractors without authority

Millard, and that was something he couldn't uncerstand. He charged Mr. Greenebaum with having advanced money to contractors without authority of law.

Mr. Stanford regretted all this talk. It was unfortunate, and should not have taken place. He then went over the gravel contract again. He denied that \$1,700 of the gravel contract money had gone to Mr. Greenebaum. He said that Commissioner Holden had made a false statement. He had endeavored to keep up the credit of the Board. He knew how the organization of this Board was effected, but he would not give it to the public now, as it was not the time, and perhaps never. It was true, as Commissioner Holden had asserted, that Mr. Greenebaum hadbeen offered the Treasurership, and he (the speaker) the position of Anditor. They protested against going before the community as Treasurer and Anditor of the Board as now constituted. Steals were not made by these officers. But it was in the way in which the Board obtained their work, and paid \$10 for that which was worth but \$5. That was where the steal dame in. He was thoroughly in earnest in this matter.

Commissioner Holden asked Mr. Stanford if he did, in 1873, take \$2,000

ILLBGALLY AS SALARY FOR PRESIDENT of the Board. He wanted to know if he had not

did, in 1873, take \$2,000

ILLEGALLY AS SALARY FOR PRESIDENT
of the Board. He wanted to know if he had not
drawn an order for \$2,000 for twenty-seven days'
services in 1873 without the approval of the Finance Committee.
Commissioner Stanford said that the Board had
authorized him to draw his full salary for that
year. year. Commissioner Holden—That doesn't answer my question.
Commissioner Greenebaum—Yes, that explains

Commissioner Holden insisted on a better answer.

Commissioner Stanford stated that the order was approved by the Finance Committee of the Board, of which Mr. Holden had been a member, and he had signed the voucher, as the records showed.

Mr. Greenebaum offered the following:

Resolved, That the President be and is hereby requested to prepare and report to the next meeting of this Board a statement of the amounts and dates of money paid to the Treasurer as salary, under what authority of law, with a specific statement of the amount paid to him in excess of law, if any, or the amount, if any, still due him.

Mr. Millard said that the Times had declared that he had stated that Messrs. Greenebaum and Stanford had each taken \$38,000, which he denied.

The resolution was adopted, when the meeting adjourned.

SOME INSIDE HISTORY.

HOW THINGS WERE RUN.

In order to explain some of the references and allusions in the above report of the meeting of the Board it will be necessary to give a little inside history. From the time of the organization of the Park Board in 1800 down to the close of last month power was steadily in a few hands, those of Stanford, Runyan, Greenebaum, and some other member—Hitt, Cole, or Schultze. C. C. P. Holthey had very little to do with the management of affairs. Last year Runyan got into trouble about grain speculations, left the city, and sent in his resignation, and the Governor, for some unknown reason, appointed Muus, a painter, in his place. As the story goes, Muus was won over by Clark Lipe and Millard, the latter of whom had also been appointed to fill a vacancy, and they four succeeded in reorganizing the Board, electing Lipe President and Millard Secretary. This new deal has caused great irritation among the former controlling members; and it was for the purpose of ousting some of the new management that Mr. Henry Greenebaum went down to Springfield the other day.

THE SUBJECT OF HIS COMPLAINT

to Gov. Callom was that the interests of the West Parks would not be safe in the hands of C. C. P. Holden, who was a bankrupt, of Millard, who had gone into bankruptcy and compromised for five cents on the dollar, and of Mr. Muus, who was simply a painter, and knew nothing whatever about simply a painter, and knew nothing whatever about parks. Mr. Greenebaum urged the Governor to remove them, and to put in their places men like Mr. McCrea, Ald. Throop, or Dr. Hempstad, who had the culture which would qualify them to manage the parks, and whose standing in the community was so high that their names guaranteed an honest conduct of affairs. As an offset to these efforts on Mr. Greenebaum's part, the present omeers are making charges against some of the objecting Commissioners,—Greenebaum, Stanford, etc.,—accusing them of malfeasance and misfeasance in the administration of park business. On one side it is alleged that Commissioners have made money out of the park; on the other side it is charged that the Commissioners have formed this combination solely for the purpose of getting money out of the parks hereafter.

for the purpose of getting money out of the parks hereafter.

THE MACKIN BUSINESS.

Some of the charges of corruption referred to in the remarks of Commissioner Holden came to the ears of The Tribuxe soon after the new deal in the Board, were investigated, found to amount to nothing, apparently, and therefore were given no publicity. As regards the story about the Tom Mackin contract, the following are the facts as they were found a week ago, when the books were examined: First in order, pertaining to this issue, came an agreement, signed Aug. 31, 1871, by George W. Stanford as President, and Charles S. Loding as Secretary, of the Board. This agreement covenanted with much circumiocution and legal waste of words, that "Whereas, certain judgments had been obtained by the city against sundry property-holders, aggregating in value \$16,272.61; and whereas the West Side Park Commissioners had already set apart said property for park purposes, with a final whereas as to the contract made between one Thomas Mackin and the city. Now the West Side Park Commissioners agree with said Mackin that if they fall to make the special assessment required on or before Sept. 1, 1872, they will pay the money to the said Mackin. This agreement grew out of a resolution passed at a meeting of the Board held July 20, 1871, at which there were present Messrs. Cole. Greenebaum. Hitt. Lipe. Runyan. and Stanford, the record of which reads as follows:

Cole. Greenebaum. Hitt. Lipe. Runyan. and Stanford, the record of which reads as follows:
On motion of Commissioner Greenebaum, the President was directed to issue to contractors of street improvements, for which park lands have been assessed by the City of Chicago, vouchers guaranteeing that the Auditors of the West Jown will levy a tax for payment of such assessments.

Proceeding in the search the next point bearing on the case was found in the shape of the following document written in pencil on a half-sheet of paper:
Chicago, Dec. 7, 1871.—To the Board of Public Works, Chicago, Ill.—GENTLEMEN: Please issue and deliver to Henry Greenebaum an estimate on account of improvement of Ogden avenue from Twelfth street to city limits for \$16, \$72.61. Yours, etc.,
On a slip of paper attacded was the note: "After this order was given the city paid Mackin \$4,000, Dec. 11, 1871."

At this point came a bitch in the proceedings. Neither Mr. Lipe nor Mr. Sidway knew anything as to what had been done with Mr. Mackin's order. There was nothing left but to go through the books, and this proved a long and wearlsome task. Finally, ander date of Feb. 21, 1874, was found a voucher, numbered 2,806, issued to Thomas Mackin for graveling Ogden avenue, and charged to the Douglas Park land account, the amount being \$16,837.61. It will be noticed that right here is a discrepancy of \$45, apparennily in favor of the Commissioners, and of which no explanation could be given.

Appended to this was abill, drawn out in the

sid, 397. 61. It will be noticed that right here is a discrepancy of \$45. apparenntly in favor of the Commissioners, and of which no explanation could be given.

Appended to this was a bill, drawn out in the usual form, which read as follows:

The West Chicago Park Commissioners to Thomas Mackin, debtor: For amount of special assessment on park lands for graveling Ogden avenue, paid him on estimates of the board of Fublic Works as contractor for the improvement, site, 227.61.

This was countersigned: "Approved, G. V. Stanford, Clark Lipe, Committee on Finance;" and was further certified to as follows: "The Secretary will issue a warrant on the Treasurer for \$16, 327.61. Signed E. F. Ranyan, Anditor."

Affixed to this document was a check on the Treasurer also numbered 2, 806, and dated Feb. 21, 1874. This was drawn in favor of Thomas Mackin or bearer, the word "order" being struck out, and was signed by C. S. Loding, Secretary, An indorsement on the back read: "Pay West Chicago Park Commissioners. C. S. Loding, Secretary.

The check also bore the ordinary bank stamp of Henry Greenebaum & Co., dated Feb. 21, 1874. On the back of the voucher is a printed form, "Received payment in full of the within account against the West Chicago Park Commissioners." This was not signed, but bore an impressed stamp of the Commissioners' office of the same date.

The peculiarities of this certainly unique document were pointed out to Mr. Millard, who was asked to explain them. This he professed to be unable to do. All other paid vouchers in his possession were signed by the recipient of the money; this one was not signed. In conversation of the Commissioners office of the same date.

The peculiarities of this certainly unique document were pointed out to Mr. Millard, who was asked to explain them. This he professed to be unable to do. All other paid vouchers in his possession were signed by the recipient of the money; this one was not signed. In conversation in Nebraska. Ferhaps Mr. Stanford, former President of the Board, or Mr

commit himsett.

weying a very decided impression that ne coed this matter of the \$16, 327. 61 irregular,

say "crooked."

Superintendent of Streets and Bridges, was found in the office of the Department of Public Works. He stated that the contract for improving Southwestern (now Ogden) avenue, between Twelfits street and the city limits, was let to Thomas Mackin Nov. 5, 1870. The contract was for ditching, sarsing, paving gutiers, illing, grading, paving, graveling, and macadamizing the roads, and there was also some stone coronical by Aug. 1, 1871, and was let by items, the small stipulation as of the work was to be completed by Aug. 1, 1871, and was let by items, the small stipulation as of the work amounted to 361, 281, 46, and Mr. Wilson gave estimates to make for one of the work amounted to 361, 281, 46, and Mr. Wilson gave estimates to hackin for 85 per cent of this sum, or \$52,072,25. These estimates were issued May 23, June 17, 301, 27, Sept. 15, and Dec. 11, 1871, according as the work progressed. This left due to Mackin, on the face of the returns, \$9,-189, 21. The Comptroller's books showed that the last estimate, dated Dec. 11, 1871, for \$4, 390, 65, was presented, but, for some cause not explained, the city retained \$901. 460 of this amount, and paid Mackin the balance. As these estimates on special assessments are paid in retation, this affords (in the absence of the actual receipts, which were lost in the fire's sufficient evidence that the others were previously honored. In the margin of the account is a pencil notation as follows: "Get receipt from Thomas Mackin for \$10, 372 cli to pay the assessment of the West-Side Park Commissioners. Mr. Wilson said that the Board of Works had no super his because the work, the bis bondsmen had never been sued. The \$9, 180, 21 was still retained by the city, for Mackin had never anished the work, claiming that there was no money in the Treasury to pay him with.

MR. JOSEPH MACKIN
came next in order. The broke of the site of the due performance of the vork, but his bondsmen had never been sued. The \$9, 180, 21 was still retained by the city and the site of the si

matter, and any insinutations to the contrary are perfectly outragoous.

Later in the day the reporter met JUDGE STANFORD, the ex-President of the Park Board, and interrogated him on the subject. He gave the following explanation, which coincides with that of Mr. Greenebaum:

In 1871 the city ordered the improvement of Ogden avenue from Twelfth street to the limits. The proportion of the assessment levied on the park lands was \$16,327.61. The Commissioners had no money; and as the lands belong to the Town of West Chicago, it should pay. The Town Board was asked to levy a sufficient tax ft pay for the improvement, and it agreed to do so. In the meantime the Park Board anthotized its officers to issue a voucher for the improvement, guaranteeing the collection of the money. Judge Stanford and Secretary Lodding, since deceased, made the contract, with 8 per cent interest. At the time this guarantee was given, Mackin made an order for the estimate on the contract, \$16, 327.61. which was placed on file in the office of the Board of Public Works. This order was to cancel the claim of the city against the Park Commissioners for the amount of the assessment levied on the park lands. Meantime Mackin sold the guarantee to Greenebaum Brothers, and used the proceeded in the prosecution of his contract. After the tax had been levied, cofficeted by the Town Callector, and turned over to Supervisor Wall, the latter, who was rather tedious in turning over, was met one day on the street by Judge Stanford, who reproached him with his dilatoriness. The two then proceeded to the office of Mr. Greenebaum and Mr. Wall paid over the amount of the assessment. The transaction was subsequently placed on the books of the Park Commissioners, simply as a matter of bookkeeping, though in reality they never had the headding of the money.

"What about the alleged error of \$457" asked the reporter.

"Oh, that's purely a clerical mistake, the accidental transposition of the two last figures in the

"What about the alleges end to the reporter.

'Oh, that's purely a clerical mistake, the accidental transposition of the two last figures in the \$16,337. The mistake, such as it is, is in favor of the Park, the assessment roll as furnished by the Board of Public Works cailing for \$16,372."

'Then there is no irregularity whatever in the transaction?"

It seems to be the impression that some removals will be made by Gov. Culiom. If so, there will unquestionably be a new change in the management of the parks, and the control may arain pass into the hands of those who exercised it so long.

WAS DEAD, BUT IS ALIVE.

berman named Jonas Nilson, who was supposed to have been dead for the part two weeks, had come to life again. It appears that during the past winter Nilson has been employed at one of the lumbering camps, until about three weeks ago. when a portion of a tree fell on him, inflicting injuries which were supposed to be fatal. Nilson was carried to camp, and, after a period of extreme suffering, to all appearances died. The body was forwarded to a friend of Nilson's, The body was forwarded to a friend of Nilson's, named Peterson, who resides in this city, and was kept for two days in order to complete preparations for the burial. While lying in the coffin at the residence of Mr. Peterson, it was discovered by a friend that Wilson was not dead. Restoratives were administered, and in two hours' time the supposed corpse opened his eyes, and is now in a fair way of complete recovery.

A SAD END.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 15.—Don J. Mozart, the unfortunate watch inventor, died today at the County Poor-House. It will be remembered that he was once a well-to-do jeweler in this city, and finally succeeded in inventing a watch which had such superior qualities that a stock company with a large capital was formed for its manufacture. Everything was in readiness for work, when, taking his model apart for ness for work, when, taking his model apart for some slight improvement, he seems to have been so overcome with his success that his mind was weakened, and he found himself unable to put the wheels together again. Soon after he became hopelessly crazy. His small fortune was lost, his family left with nothing but a home. He was placed under the care of physicians at the Kaiamazoo Insane Asylum, but could not be cured. The Masonie fraternity have since provided for him in connection with the county. He became a total wreck before his death.

THE BLACK HILLS. MIL DLACK HILLS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 15.—A party of several hundred men and boys start to-morrow for the Black Hills via Bismarck, under the leadership of James Whitehead. The gold fever in still raging. CURRENT GOSSIP. WHICH WILL HE CALL ON!

run under the sofa, and spit it out on the car-pet. I would say "Cute! Cute!" But Ma said

she didn't think it was 'cute at all; but I guess Ma don't know about dogs. Then he knows

A lass, At my glass I stand, While time, like sand, Anon Glides on, Thoughtless and free Still we-Roscoe and me— So happily agree That my dimpled cheek, With blue eyes, meek,
Form treasures of beauty, but the choicest are My wealth of tresses, golden bair.

Last summer, Cousin — came up from Chicago to visit us, and the students used to come moonlight nights to serenade her. So Cute he learned to serenade. But I guess his girl was in heaven, for he used to sit on the back porch and look way off towards the sky, and sing so solemn: sometimes it sounded like "Home," Sweet Home." One night, just as he was tuning his voice, Bridget thew some hot water right on his back, so he just went right off (and so did the hair. I suppose he thought she meant it as a himt to go, and he is terrible aristocratic; so he went over to our next neighbor's, and used to sing for them. But we could hear him just as well, and so could all the neighbors. One night he was so sad, he got right close up to the house, and was going real solemn-like, when something fell out of the window and struck him right on the back, and hurt him real bad; so he didn't serenade any more. You see he is real sensitive, especially since the hot water hit him. real sensitive, especially since the hot water hit him.

He has just learned something real useful. When the hers commenced to lay, he saw Jim bring in the eggs; so he tried to do it, but the shells were too thin, and they all broke in his mouth; but he would lay the shells all down so careful, so we could tell how many were laid. One day Bridget left some boiled eggs on the porch to cool. Cute saw them, and thought he would bring them in; but he didn't, and now he don't try to bring any, he is so sensitive.

If any body wants to hear any more about my dog, please let me know. Eight Years Old.

P. S.—He will do something smart when his back gets well.

ack gets well.

cal condition. Mr. Tilden has unquestionably

transaction?"
"Not the slightest." transaction?

"Not the elightest."

A REPORTER CALLED ON HENRY GRENDERAUM, the Treasurer, yesterday, to learn what he had to say in reply to certain allegations made about him. It had been charged that he charged exorbitant interest for money loaned the Board, while he at the same time had park funds in his possession; that notes were issued to him on an extension, and he doubled up on the interest; and that Probstein, once Secretary of the Board, was the agent for the sale of Greenebaum's land near the park. The reporter asked him for an explanation. Mr. Greenebaum said: "I have nothing to say. Considering the source of the charges, they are unworthy of notice. If there was anything wrong, others and myself would not be working to put gentlemen like McCrea and Throop in as members of the Board. What we desire to do is to get rid of the bad men, and fill their places with good ones."

Special Dispatch to The Tribine.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 15.—Quite an excitement among the medical fraternity was occasioned this morning by the report that a lum-

WANTED TO DANCE.

Troy (N. Y.) Times.

At a masquerade party which was given at the residence of a family named Stanfield, in Port Schuyler, a young lady from South Troy was among the maskers. The time coming for the participants to unmask, the young lady in question made some objections to so doing, but, as compliance with the order was insisted upon, she removed the mask from her face, when it was seen that she was just recovering from an attack of the small-pox. Since the ball, the small-pox has been widely scattered over West Troy and Port Schuyler, and no less than forty persons are now suffering from this most loath-some disease. The residents of the locality are greatly agitated over the matter, and much indignation is felt toward the person who could thus knowingly carry a contagious disease into a public assembly.

VERDI IN LONDON.

Verdi was present at the recent rendering of his requiem at Royal Albert Hall, London. Of the performance Mr. Conway writes: "The Prince and Princess of Wales were present with their suite. Verdi did not conduct, but sat aside and gave himself up with abandon to enjoyment of the magnificent scenes before him; for it is a scene when 10,000 ladies and gentlemen in full evening dress, instrous with color, and sparkling with diamonds, meet together in the finest hall in Europe. Verdi was the only

VERDI IN LONDON.

WANTED TO DANCE.

person not in the English evening costume. He had on a plain frock coat and black cravat, and to all but a few was incognito. He is of dark Italian complexion, of medium height, about 50 years of age, his face thin and somewhat furrowed, his black-gray hair bushy and plentiful, his mustach and beard the same,—a very marked personage, as was the French lady in bine beside him. Once or twice he tried to pay attention to the music, but was not very successful; his fidgetiness and delight in the general scene almost prevented us who eat near him from losing ourselves in his exquisite harmonies. His lorgnette was perpetually on the range around the splendid auditorium, and when the great bursts of applause came he seemed fairly bewildered with delight."

Form treasures of beauty, but the choicest are My wealth of tresses, golden hair.

There!

There!

In this chair
Fil wat:
He should be here at eight.
I glance
Askance;
My tollette is an fait.
But they say,
The other day
A new girl came to town,
With rosy cheeks and eyes of brown.
Now, if her charms are so complete,
He'll make MY call across the street.
ROSS, A. GILLETTE.
DWIGHT, Ill., March 14, 1877.

AN EVANSTON "DOGGIE."
Mister Editor of The Tribune.
EVANSTON, Ill., March 12.—I want you to print my Doggie,—I mean the story—no, the life—of my Doggie. His name is Cute, cause, when my Papa got him of his dear mamma in Chicago, we all thought he was so 'cute, and everything he done was so 'cute, we got to calling him Cute for short,—so that is his name now. Oh! he knew so much when he was just a little puppy, and wouldn't drink milk out of a saucer. My Pa used to hold his head in till he would drink to get away, and then he would run under the sofa, and spit it out on the car-A COOL PROPOSITION.

would drink to get away, and then he would CRUSADING WOMEN.

New Lexington (O.) Beroid.

In Millertown, on Thursday evening, at about 10 o'clock, the women assembled on masse, about twenty-five or thirty in number, armed with axes, and marched down upon the doomed premises in full force. To crush the door in was but the work of a moment; a few well-dealt blows by some of the more resolute ladies reduced it to splinters. Then the crowd rushed in, axes in hand, and began the work of demolition. In less than five minutes the weather-boarding was knocked off, as high up as they could reach; bar, bar-fixtures, glasses, jars, bottles, jugs, demijohns, and kegs were reduced to a mass of rubbish, and the contents deluged the floor. While this work was going on, the little band was surrounded by about fifty men,—our best citizens,—who had followed their wives, sweethearts, and sisters, to within about fifty feet of the scene of action, and there they stood as a wall of protection around them. Having completed their work, the ladies shouldered their axes and marched off in good order, singing: CRUSADING WOMEN. she didn't think it was 'cute at all; but I guess Ma don't know about dogs. Then he knows lots of other wise things (I mean now he is a big dog). He can hide so no ene can find him. I will tell you now much he knows, all himself. He watches for the butcher's boy with the meat; and, if we are not watching, he will come in so still, take it in his mouth, and go and hide it where we can't any of us find it; and then, when he comes back, Ma and Bridget have lots of fun to encourage him. One day they tried to make him jump over the broom. But he got under it most every time, and then he velled as loud as he could, as if it tickled his back so funny, and Ma said, "Now, Cute, I will learn you to hide meat." But I don't think she does, 'cause my Pa says it is natural.

And then he is so spry sometimes. One day he went to the market to visit the butcher's dog and play hide, and they liked him so much they gave him some oyster-cans to play with, and tied them to hit fail so he could bring them home, and he was so pleased he never stopped to come through the gate, but just jumped right over the high board-fence, and came tearing right through the roses, dahlias, geranlums, and other choice flowers, and right into the bay-window on to Ma's work-table; then he went over the baby's cradle, so Philetus would wake up and see his big rattle-box; and then he went round the room as fast as he could, just to please us. But Ma, she cut the string; she never likes to have Cute amuse us in the house,—she has a rheumatic nervousness, she says. But Pa is going to get some blue-glass, and then we can see all of Cute's 'cute capers. When he was smaller, he used to try to 'jump over the sofa and chairs sideways; but, as soon as he would get one foot up reacy to jump, Ma would call to him and scare him out, or he would have been the smartest dog in the world.

Last summer, Cousin —— came up from Chicago to visit us, and the students used to come moonlight nights to serenade her. So Cute he learned to serenade. But I guess his girl was in h

ing:
We'll hoist our flag and on to victory;
The right shall win the day.

A POETICAL PREFACE. Tennyson is a contributor to the new English review, the Nineteenth Century, and has written for the first number the following introduction:
Those that of late had fleeted far and fast
To touch all shores, now leaving to the skill
Of others their old craft, seaworthy still,
Have charter'd this; where mindful of the past,
Our true co-mates regather round the mast,
Of diverse toughe, but with a common will,
Here, in this rearing moon of daffodil
And crocens, to put forth and brave the blast;
For some, descending from the sacred peak
Of hoar, high-templed Faith, have leagued again
Their lot with ours to rove the world about:
And some are wilder comrades, sworn to seek
If any golden harbor be for men
In seas of Death and sunless guifs of Doubt.

"MONKEYCIDE." Harris, an assayer of Gold Hill, Nev., had a pet monker which perched on his shoulder and conversed with him in Spanish and English. One day Jocko climbed up on the upper shelf of the kitchen closet, and, opening a box of parlor-matches, sucked and chewed brimstone until the matches, sucked and chewed brimstone until the cook caught him in the act. As she was reaching behind the door for a broom, Jocko made a final experiment with a dozen matches, and a fierce bright fiame streamed from his mouth. He gave a wild, loud squeak, and with one leap went flying through the kitchen window like a sky-rocket, as the cook remarked to Harris. They found poor Jocko on the bousetop, digging at his little mouth with both hands and moaning piteously. Teuderly Harris nursed his little pet, but he could not save him. Jocko drank a gallon of water, rolled up his queer little eyes, and died. The Gold Hill News, which tells this bright little story, coins the word "monkey-cide."

A FORNEY REMINISCENCE.

Philadelphia Press.

I had done my utmost to elect Abraham Linway in my power, and that was by supporting the straight Douglas Electoral ticket in Penn sylvania. He wrote me a kind letter, thanking me for what he was pleased to call my independent action, and asking me what he could do for me. I replied by recommending Horace Greeley for Postmaster-General, because dear old Horace, four years before, without knowing that I had fallen from grace under Mr. Buchann, recommended me for that office. But as Lincoln had selected William H. Seward for Secretary of State from New York, he could not, of course, appoint Horace Greeley Postmaster-General from the same State, and so he replied, and that proposition fell. sylvania. He wrote me a kind letter, thanking HOW TILDEN TAKES IT.

New York Correspondence Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Tilden seems cheerful and happy, is ready
to converse about anything except the great ontest, and is evidently improving in health. His intimate friends, however, say that he deap-ly feels the unfortunate ending of his life-long aspiration, and some of them evince anxiety as to its permanent effect on the Governor's physi-

to its permanent effect on the Governor's physical condition. Mr. Tilden has unquestionably done some very strange thimse lately. Two weeks ago, on a very cold day, Mr. Tilgen arrayed himself in a summer suit of clothing, including a white vest. Then he ordered his favorite new mare brought to the door, and, mounting her, he turned her toward the Bowery. He buttoned the bottom button only of his vest and allowed the upper part of the garment to spread wide open. He walked the mare and sat very straight in the saddle as the animal moved leturely down the famous thoroughfares. In less than two minutes 200 street arabs were following him and shouting, "Hi, Sammy! Hi, Sammy!" But Mr. Tilden looked neither to the right nor to the left, but slowly kept his course down through the Bowery through Chatham street to Printing-House Square, where he turned the animal around and returned to his home by the same route. A day or two afterward Mr. Tilden, in returning from a ride, reined his steed to the curb in front of his house and then deliberately fell off into the gutter. A gentleman, who was passing, hastened to Mr. Tilden's assistance, and helped him to his feet. "I must have tripped on a rough place in the sidewalk," and he ran nimbly up the stone steps of the famous 15 Gramercy Park.

On the morning of Friday, March 2, Mr. Tilden arose early, and read the head-lines of a morning newspaper, announcing the tribunal's decision. After his breakfast he ordered his horse. The day was one of the most stormy of the season. Rain fell in torrents, and the wind was very boisterous. Mr. Tilden's friends remonstrated with him for thinking of going out, but Mr. Tilden was firm. Nothing could keep him at home, and out into the storm he rode on his horse. He weeded his way to Central Park, and for two hours and a half rode in the rain. When he returned he was drenched. Mr. Tilden's friends feel confident that these little peculiarities will pass away as the excitement and prostrating effects of the canvass wear off. DIDN'T WORK. Cuswille (Mo.) Denocrat.

Last Saturday night there was a legerdemain sort of a show up at Washburn, when the principal showman offered to let any one shoot at him with a rifle, and he would catch the bullet him with a rifle, and he would catch the bullet on a stick. Sheriff Hopkins took the gun and blazed away at him; but Mr. Showman did not catch the ball on a stick, but did catch it on the side of his head, for the ball plowed a furrow the length of the side of his head, which bled quite freely. And the said showman does not want to be shot at any more; and we dare say Sheriff thopkins does not want to do any more such shooting, for the whole of it was super-latively foolish.

A CHEERFUL GUEST. London Court Journal.

At a dinner given by a gentleman "well-known in fashionable circles," at his club, the refer to his pocketbook betore partaking of any dish offered to him. On being asked the rea-son of this behavior, he said that he always earried a list of adulterations about him, and only partook of those dishes which his analysist had certified to be "moderately dangerous."

SEWING MACHINES.

DARGAINS: NEW LATEST SINGERS, \$32; SING-or (mediums) \$35; Howe (leather) \$20; Singer to 2 (manufacturing), \$25; Victor, \$20; Howe famil-y, \$40; W. 4 W., \$13. 46 Madison \$30; Howe famil-IV. \$40; W. & W., \$15. 46 Madison st.

POR SALE—SEVERAL LATE IMPROVED MAchines, embracing all kinds in the market, at from \$15 to \$35. Money loaned on machines. Loan office, 125 Clark st., Room 2, up-stairs.

New AND LATEST IMPROVED SINGER Machines, not three weeks since manufactured by Stewart; each machine bears his name; price, \$31 and upward; attachment complete and warranted. N. P. LARSEN, \$30 East Division-st. LARSEN, 990 East Division-st.

STRICTLY NEW WEEDS DIRECT FROM FACTOtory, \$75 styles, for \$29. Singers, new latest linproved pattern, \$32. Wilson's (asew) at very low rates,
at GEO. P. GORE & CO.'S, 68 and 70 Wabseb-av.

WANTED—AN A 18ECOND—HAND SINGER SEWfing-machine, with all attachments and improvements; will pay cash. Address X 2, Tribune office.

A BSOLUTE DIVORCES—DO NOT BE SWINDLED by "shysters" and "parties without responsibility" claiming the ability to perform what is well known to be lillegal. You throw away time and money. Our aclittics are not surpassed by any firm in the country.

"Divorces procured according to law." Law office of MONTOMERY. 162 Washington-st., Room 19. P. MONTGOMERY. 162 Washington-st., Room 19.

Divores Legally And Quiettly Offained other causes; it makes no difference where-you reside, and the time required is obtaining a divorce, complying with the law in every respect, is twenty-two days no money required until divorce regressed. All the property of the propert

PERSONAL. NFORMATION OF THOMAS DALZELL WILL BI thankfully received by his sister. Address MAGGII Tribune office. Papers please copy. STORAGE.

NITURE, CARRIAGES, AND MERCHANDIS ored at lowest rates in fire-proof warehouse, is aros-st. We loan money at 10 per cent per annue

WANTED-TO BUT A GOOD SECOND-HAND boiler, capacity about 25 to 40-horse power, as

SALE-100 PEET OF BEST RESIDI Itale. 150 feet of best residence lots, Huron-st., east of

Terms easy. No middle men need apply.

POB SALE—ON WASHINGTON-ST. 2 NEW STONE
from houses; will be ready to occupy about the 18th
of March. Also can Ada-st. adjoining the same. For
terms and price call or addition 1. R PUSSELL, so Fulton-st. Chicago. III. reading 1. R PUSSELL, so Fulton-st. Chicago. III. reading 1. R Pussell, so Fulton-st. Chicago. III. read cheef. B Pussell worthy the attenrailroad station. This property is well worthy the attention of parties looking for houses.

POR SALE—SA.000 WILL PURCHASE 3-STORY
Trick, No. 519 Western-av.; \$2,000, 2-story frame. 10
pooms. No. 10 Harvard-st.; \$1,800. 8-room cottage,
No. 6 Fillmore-st. Above property will be sold on
monthly payments. Inquire at 388 Western-av.

POR SALE, RENT. OR EXCHANGE—RINSDA houses and lots; prices and terms to unit everybon fare only 8c. 25 for mosth; 20 trains a day; highest is of any suburb. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Deaghorn st. COUNTBY BEAL ESTATE.

POR SALE-OB EXCHANGE-A FIRST-CLAS improved farm, elegantly located on the banks of the Colorada two first southern ferms, for merchandize and would pay part cash. M M S. 228 Commercial Hotel. Hotel.
LOB SALE-12,000 ACRES SELECTED lowlands, adjoining improved farms, near railroad
schools, and churches. For a short time in one body a
\$3.50 cash; less than half value. A. PATTERSON, 10
Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED — WE HAVE A CUSTOMER WH wishes a home on the West Side. He will pay a cash if a bargain is offered; will not pay over 66, 56 must be between Lake and Congress, Centre-av. at Leavist-sat. Is ready to close at once if suiter TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. TO RENT\_HOUSES.

TO EENT-9 HOUSES ON FULTON-ST., CORNES of Oglesby, one \$10 and one \$8 till May 1, then \$15 and \$30 per mouth. Inquire at 89 Fulton-st.

North Side.

TO RENT-NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMEN'S

stone front houses, Eric and LaSalic-sta. \$50. Can
be bought on 12 years' time. SCUDDER & MASON,
107 and 109 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-MARBLE FRONT HOUSES AT LIN TO RENT-NEAR LINCOLN PARK, ONE BLOCK from Clark-st. cars, 3-story and basement brick, south front, black wants graining throughout, modern conveniences. Ferms low. CHAS. N. HALE, 153 kandolph-st. Randolph-st.

TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY AND
basement brick house, south front, modern improvements. No. 363 Ohio-st. Inquire at 347 Ohio-st.,
between 8 and 9a. m. and after 6 p. m.

TO RENT-ONE OF THE FINEST HOMES IN grounds, \$50. SCUDDER & MASON, 107 and 109 Dear-one.

TO BENT-ROOMS.

South Side.
TO RENT-ROOMS-85 CLARK-ST.; ELEGANTLY
and newly furnished; just opened and giving fine
apportunity for selection. Finest in the city. opportunity for selection. Finest in the city.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT \$2 PER week and upwards at 416 State-st. Transients taken. Call carly.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT REduced prices. Apply Room 50, 115 East Randolph.

TO RENT-ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS; SINgle or en suite, from \$10, in the new building corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard court.

To RENT-A PLEASANT AND COMPORTABLY furnished rooms at \$3 per month. 251 West Monroe-st., near Sangamon. North Side.

TO RENT-FURNISHED BOOMS CONVENIENT TO business centre, \$2 to \$3.50 per week with fre. 137 Michigan-st. near Clark. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, ETC. TO RENT-STORE AND 33 ROOMS ABOVE, ON State-st. opposite the Palmer House, from May next. B. GROSSMAN, Room 3, 14e Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-SEGOND, THERD, AND FOURTH STO-ries of building 80 and 82 Adams-st, with use of elevator and steam heaters. Apply to ROMERT REID, 80 LaSalje-st.

TO RENT-DOCK PROPERTY-FRONTS 200 FEFT on the river and on Fifth-av., 400 feet deep; Gur-ber's old tannery lot near Taylor-st. Inquire at 484 Fifth-av. J. W. McGINNISS.

WANTED-TO RENT.

WANTED — TO RENT-HOUSE, FURNISHED OR anturnished, vicinity of Michigan-av. and Harrison-st. or Hubbard-court. O 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON the South Side, in a good location for a good tenant. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block. Bryan Block.

WANTED — TO RENT — BY GENTLEMAN AND
wife, two unfurnianed rooms accond-floor, east or
south front, use of bath-room, with orlwithout heard;
between Randolph and Adams and Carpenter and
Throop-sia. Name and address to T 33, Tribune. WANTED—TO RENT—THE WORAN'S CHRISTIAN
Association wish a building or buildings suitable
for a boarding-house, in a desirable location. Any
communication directed to Mrs. James Leonard, 381
Michigan-av. or to Mrs. Denison Groves, 108 Loomissi., will receive immediate attention.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS HALF-IN terest in a cash business paying \$300 monthly. Cal or address 125 Clark-st., Room 22. A MEAT MARKET DOING A GOOD BUSINESS, located on the North Side, for sale cheap for cash. Address V 48, Tribune office.

POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS country lumber-pard in lowa. No competition, Large profit on sales. For stock and to run the yard it will require about 83,000. Best of reasons given for seiling. J. S. HAIR, 545 West Twenty-second-st.

I WILL GUARRANTER A LEGITIMATE BUSIness to produce 810,000 for \$1,000 invested in one year. A F C, Commercial Hotel. I ness to produce \$10,000 for \$1,000 invested in one year. A FC, Commercial Hotel.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE—AFTER VERY LONG labor I have at last secured a patent right for I read to the secure of the lind in the market in neatness and durability, and pays larger percentage; it can be made with or without steam nower; any one with capital can commence it without the least trouble. The inventor is not able to take hold of the manufacturing for satisfactory reasons, wherefore he is willing to sell his rights for the whote United States or part thereof. The different samples can be seen and all information given at M. DE YOUNG'S, southwest corner Morgan and Gurley-sta., Chicago, Ill.

SPLENDID CHANGE—FINE SALOON, WITH POOL Stable; West Madison-st.; cheap rent; 2 rooms above; for sale cheap. 208 Lessalle-st. Hoom 7.

TO BE SOLD—A GENUINE CASHE BUSINESS; receipts, \$280 per month; valuation. §1,000; amount required. \$400. Also furnished 9-room house; cash, \$125. COX & BARNES, 146 Lessalle-st.

WOULD LIKE TO MEET A PARTY WITH ABOUT

WOULD LIKE TO MEET A PARTY WITH ABOUT \$13,000 cash to invest in a well-established growing business that will bear close investigation. Call or address J. C. CALDWELL & CO., 121 Dearborn-si. BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—
with use of plano.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE, NICELY-FURerences required.

352 STATE-ST.—THE CLARENCE HOUSE, BErooms with first-class board at low rates. 571 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND NICELT-FUR-nished rooms, single and in suites; hot and cold water, bath-room, and first-class table; also day board-ers taken. NEAR THE LAKE, SOUTH SIDE—A LARGE AL-cove room, elegantly furnished, with first-class board for two; \$18 per week. Address P 67, Tribung.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV, third door north of Monroe-st. -First-class board.

S. \$6, and \$7 per week; transfents \$1.50 per day.

S. Frimer House. 178 STATE-ST. OPPOSITE Without board.

BOARD WANTED BOARD-BY A YOUNG MAN IN AN AMERICAN house, on West Side, north of Kinzle and east of Elizabeth-st. Address O 54, Tribune office.

OST—AMETHYST RING, SQUARE LETTER B J set in dismonds. \$25 will be paid at Palmer House, o questions asked. LOST—A SPANIEL DOG, DARK-BROWN, WITH very long ears, called Casar, spotted white in the breast, has leather collar. Any person finding him will be well rewarded; at 658 State-st. LOUIS DEN-AMIELLE. AMIELLE.

I OST—A MONEY-BOOK CONTAINING ABOUT
\$325 in currency and \$125 in notes; supposed to be lost on East Jackson-st., or between there and 927 Cot tage Grove-av. Please leave at above number and be liberally rewarded. J. H. COOLEY.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. A UCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF WORK And driving horses, top and open buggies, two-sated open democrats and platform spring wagons, express and grocery wagons, double and single harnesses, saturday, March 17, at 10 a. m., at WIKN & CO. B. to and 198 Washington-st. NOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE TO PAT ADVANCES.

Lors Sale—AT A SACRIFICE TO PAT ADVANCES,

a large lot of open and top buggies, two-scated,
demograf, and platform spring wagons, and a lot of
denigle-and double harness, at WREN & CO. 'S. 196 and
198 Washington-st.

DECKER BROS. PIANOS AND ESTET ORGANS
in the city. STORY & CAMP. 211 State-orFOR SALE-CHEAP-TO PAY ADVANCES. A
fine top buggy, at LOAN OFFICE, 27 Work Assistance of the copy HOUSEHOLD GOODS. THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPASY sell furniture, carpeta, crockery, stores, and furnish houses throughout on installments, at the lowest and prices.

LIGOKS.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS-BIG PRICES PAID FOR standard works of any kind. Call or address CHAPID'S, corner Madison and Desphere.

WANTED-MALE RELP.

WASTED-FIFTT PANTS-MARERS. NICOLL, the tailor. 181 South Clark-et.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTER, ONE that undurstand lable printing preferred, at O. P. BASSETT & CO. S. 12 and 14 Lasalte-si. WANTED-OVER CUTTERS, THOSE US knives preferred. L. C. WACHSMUTH, South Halsted-st, WANTED-A SHOEMAKER AT del FORTY WANTED-TWENTY TRUNKMAKERS. APPLY to 306 North Third-st. or 2759 Morgan-st., St. Louis, Mo. BARLEICKMAN.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-200 RAILROAD MEN. PLENTY STAtion work. Leave to-day. R. P. OHRISTIAN &
CO., 208 South Water-st., Boom 11. WANTED-ENTRY, GROCERY, AND Clerks, porter, and drivers. Call at Employment Office, 116 Washington-st., Charges moderate.

Miscellameous.

Miscellameous.

Wanted—Canvassers to skil the little districts street men and fast-selling articles. Street men and all wanting profitable employment will do well to investigate my stock and prices. Agents a work are making at to \$15 a day. C. M. LININGTON, WANTED—Street. W ANTERO-THREE ACTIVE MEN OF GOOD AD dress to sell in the city two fast-selling articles household necessities. Room is, Metro-citian Block CHICAGO WARDHORS MANUFACTURING CO. Dearborn-st., shoom 14, Chicago.

WANTED—ON A LARGE COMMISSION ON A new class journal a successful, honorable advertising solicitor. Address Vis. Tribune office.

WANTED—CANYASSERS, SEE HERR! 1235, 70 made by our agent at Scyamore, Ill., in two days ealing the Long Wood Desters. This is only an illustration of what our working agents are design. This is a West Madison-st. WANTED-ERRAND BOY, APPLY AT 11 O'CLOCK W ANTED-SHART MEN IN EVERY PART OF THE COUNTY FOR SHART MEN IN EVERY PART OF THE COUNTY FOR SHART MEN IN EVERY PART OF THE COUNTY FOR SHARE SHAR

WANTED—A STRADY YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST in photograph gallery; a good chance for a suit-able person. Apply at art gallery 101 West Madison-se. WANTED-FEMALE MELP.

WANTED-A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORWI gian girl for general housework at 646 Adams-st. WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR CHAN-dorn ber work, Apply at Boom 30, 115 Ka. B. WANTED-AT 948 CALUMET-AV., A FIRST class German or French cook, good washer, fruster, etc., to de general housework in a small family. Good wages, and best of references required. WANTED-A GERMAN OR AMERICAN WOMAN
as chambermald; one willing to work; good wage
paid; references required. Apply at 178 State-st., up WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT AN experienced cook in a small private family. Get man or Swede preferred. Call at 304 kast Indianaest between 5 and 12, Friday or Saturday.

WANTED-A NURSE GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF a baby a months old. Apply to MRS. HOLWAY, Room IT Clarence House, No. 353 State-st.

Laindresses.

WANTED-TWO FIRST-CLASS WASHERS AND 3 shirt-ironers. Apply at 441 South State-st. WANTED-IMMEDIATELY, 2 YOUNG LADIES and 3 young men to study for a traveling specialty troupe. Link & THOMPSON, 773 clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE. Blook k cepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF
Din a store or commission house to learn the business; can give city references as to honesty and capbility; is a worker, and has had some experience. Address D M. Tribune office. dress D.M. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A SIRONG, CAPABLE
Doy, 18 rears old in a store or office; has had experience, and will give the best of city references; is
willing to work hard. Address D.E.E. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OP
apperlence in a retail grocery or boot and sho
house; is also a good writer, quick and accurate in agures; excellent references. Address Q.T. Tribane.

Ures; excellent reservation AS ENTRY-CLERE OR SITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY-CLERE OR SITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY-CLERE OR SITUATION WANTED—AS ENTRY-CLERE OR OF THE ORIGINAL OR OF THE ORIGINAL ORIGIN Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IS THERE A CHRISTIAN who is willing to give work to a young man? Best of reference. Address Tioo, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bar-tender in a saloon or hotel. Good reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE Domicstics.
SITUATIONS WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and a chambermaid in a hotel or boarding-house. 191 West Jackson-st. SITUATION WANTED-TO DO SECOND WORK S and help do the sewing; can run three different kinds of sewing-machines. Address or apply at 91 Elm-st. Situation Wanted-By a Very Competent girl to do second work, sewing, or nursing; best of references. Address 115 Third-ay, for five days.

Situation Wanted-By a Woman as COOK in a hotel or boarding-house; is a good meat and pastry cook: no objections to the country. Call at 701 Fulton-81. Fulton-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer, and ironer; American; can give good references from former employer. 691 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY COMpetent girl for second, dining-room, or general housework; city or country; good references. 269 West Madison-st., Bloom 17.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS AND TO do light housework. Address MRS. A., 1056 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSE'S office, 60 Milwattee-av.

PINANCIAL. A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDRES private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Boom 5 and 6. Established 1854.

A T S PER CENT—MONEY IN SUMS OF 22,000 GR more on choice security in Chicago; smaller sums at 9 to 10 per cent. R. L. PEARS, Resper Block.

B ALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE MONEY IN hand to loan on Chicago real estate in sums of \$1,000 to \$5,000. T Hawing Building, 142 Dearborn-st.

A DVANCES ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REMOVAL of the mends, gold watches, and on houses on leased ground or collaterals. 104 Randolph-st., Room 5.

E. C. COLE & CO., 144 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE sums to suit. Same to suit.

I OAN WANTED—I WANTA LOAN OF 2000 FOR I two years on good security, not real estate. Address E 14, Tribune office.

MORTGAGE LOANS—IN SUMS TO SUIT AT CURRENT rent rates; \$2,000 at 8; \$1,000 at 9; \$3,000 at 9; money in hand. JOHN H. AVERY & CO., 150 LaSalle. MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal, and on good collaterals. PARKY, Room 8, 93 Washington-st. 8, 93 Washington-st.

M ONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcage and vicinity at current rates. MEAD & COI155 Labalie-st.

M ONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT—ON IMMONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT—ON IM158 and 9 per cent; and also on Illinois farms. F. A.
HENSHAW, 94 Dearborn-st., Hoom 4. HENSHAW, 84 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, or on good collateral. C. B. WILSON, 118 Randolph-st., Room 3.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, JEWELRY, chattels in wavehouse, and good collaterals. 108 Washington-st., Room 28.

\$500-800-41,000-91,200-91,500-82,000-TO loan at 9 per cent. Funds in hand; can choose to once. TURNEN & BOND, 102 Washington-st. \$1.000 TO LOAN-THREE: AMOUNTS OF STATE OF THE STATE OF TH \$13.000-FOR SALE-\$13.000 WELL SE-10 per cent semi-annual interest. J. C. CALDWELL, 12f Desrborn-st.

scrotula and akin diseases immediately. Of very private.

Young MEN AND YOUTHS UNSUITED TO PER yent occupations and desiring improvement. YOUNG MEN AND YOUTHS UNSUITED TO FEES-ent occupations, and desiring improvement, send ad-dress, employment, and age to N.S. Fribme office.

DROKEN LIFE INSUITANCE COMPANIES—TO THE
D policy-holders of the Continental Life, Security
Life and Annuity Coppany of New York, and New
Jersey Mutual Life of New Jersey: The time for prov-ing your claims against the Companies is Innited and
abouted be attended to have been approximately and any
amount does there, will came on the courting the
amount does there, will came on the control of the contro \$2.500 A YEAR TO AGENTS. OU WORTH & CO., St. Louis, No.

INSTRUCTION.

## The Tribune

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rily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per wee the centre of the tribune company, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per wee the tribune company, Corner Madison and Dearborn-sta., Chicago, Ill. AMUSEMENTS.

MeVicker's Theatre.

New Chicago Theatr Clark street, between Lake and Rand by Miss Emma Abbott.

JENTAL LODGE, NO. 33 A. F. & A. M.—
nd Communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30
ck for business and work on the E. A. Degree.
weller of the S. W.
E. N. TUCKER, Sec. ME LODGE, No. 50c, A. F. and A. M.—Regula numication this (Priday) evening at 144 Twenty id-st., at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the F. A. Degree ing brethren cordially invited. By order of the W R. Z. HERRICK. Sec.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1877.

Greenbacks at the New York Exchange yesterday closed at 95%.

of the Interior Department that his policy will be, briefly: No removals except for canse, and no promotions except for merit. To this announcement the Secretary adds, for the benefit of the thousand-and-one applicants for positions, that there are at present no vacancies in the Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury yesterday issued a call for \$10,000,000 of 6 per cent bonds to be redeemed or funded in the 4½ per cents. The frequency of these calls and the rapidity with which the funding process goes forward is a gratifying evidence of the popularity of United States Government seies as a channel for the investment of

It is evident that nothing less than the official count will determine the result of the official count will determine the result of the election in the First Congressional District of New Hampshire, as between Marston, Republican, and Jones, Democratic. One town remains to be heard from, and it hapyear ago, and if the same proportion is kept up, the result would be a tie

The Senatorial prize in Ohio has been carried off by STANLEY MATTHEWS, who, having received the Republican caucus nomination last evening, is reasonably certain of an election. Judge Matthews' success was a practical indorsement of the Southern policy of President Hayes, whose good-will and personal confidence he enjoyed to a degree that admitted of no contribute to the transfer of the succession. on as to the satisfaction with which his election as the successor of Mr. Sher-man would be regarded by the President. ominee is an enthusiast on the subject cification and local self-government; and he is, moreover, a man of pre-eminent ability and integrity.

yesterday, the slain and slayer both being somewhat conspicuous members of that non-descript order of society which is included in the general and comprehensive designa-tion of Spiritualists. It was a deliberate, ing murder, done out of revenge for an alleged criminal intimacy between the victim and the wife of the murderer, and under circumstances which, if all accounts are true, were the farthest from furnishing an ade quate provocation for the taking of human life. The whole affair, so far as the attendiculars have as yet been developed. tesque mixture of the tragic and the of extraordinary murders that have occurred

An unpleasantness appears to have come upon the West Chicago Board of Park Com-missioners, and the members thereof are chiefly engaged at present in calling hard names and telling hard stories about each other. There is a general desire among them for investigation, each faction evident-ly confident that whatever the developments may be the other fellows will get the worst of it. It would do no harm to give the cious weeding out by the Governor would not be amiss. If current report and the records of the courts may be believed, there is something too much of bankruptcy in the Commission,—bankruptcy as to money, morals, ability, and reputation,—and an improve-ment in this regard is greatly to be desired.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature esterday listened to speeches by the mem-ers of the Chicago Board of Trade and to cititions signed by 10,000 grain-growers in linois, Iowa, Minuesota, Wisconsin, and lichigan in favor of the abolition of the sont system of grain inspection in this , and of its restoration to the control of Board of Trade. The result was the the Board of Trade. The result was the adoption of a resolution to the effect that in the judgment of the Joint Committee the system of State inspection in Chicago is not in the interest of the grain-growers or grain-shippers of the Mississippi Valley. With a unanimous report of this kind from the Committee there should be no difficulty in resonant from the Lorichtens the desiral curing from the Legislature the desired lange, which is of vital consequence to

sterday, and generally firmer, with adiness. Mess pork closed 7 pe per upder, at \$1.257 for harch and \$1.257 for hpril. Corn closed to higher, at 39 to for hpril and 48 to for May. Oats closed firmer, t 38c for April and 85 to for May. Rye was nict, at 60@68c. Burley closed 1c higher,

at 52je for March and 51j@52e for April. Hogs were in good demand, and averaged higher, the bulk of the sales making at \$4.90 @5.15. Cattle were active and steady Sheep were dult and easier. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$104.50 in green

No difficulty is experienced in finding con servative Democrats in the South who are willing to receive in good faith the overtures of the Administration and accept office under President HAYES. The only difficulty seems to be in the case of the Southern Republic ans, who want all the offices themselves. The President has just selected for Postmaster of Petersburg, Va., Col. D. W. Warrs, a gentleman of high standing, and who is strongly recommended by the business men of that city. Mr. Jongenson, the Republican Congressman from the Peters-burg District, had other views in connection with this appointment, and is grieved to dis-cover that in the matter of indorsement and recommendation a Congressman counts one, -as much as any other gentleman of character and prominence in his district, and no

BISMARCE is having an unhappy experience as Chancellor of the German Empire, and he complains that his health is suffering under the worry and trouble that he is subjected to by his political adversaries, and also in consequence of the lukewarm support he re-ceives from some of the Cabinet Ministers. In a recent speech in the Reichstag he cited the case of Gen. Von Stosch, Chief of Adniralty, who forced upon the Premier a vast mount of labor in preparing the correspond-nce to show the necessity of the reduction nce to show the necessity of the in the Admiralty estimates which BISMARCE dvocated, and then, when the matter came up for discussion in the Reichstag, Von STOSCH at once consented to the desired reduction upon the demand being made by the Liberals. What he would not do for the Chancellor he would do for the enemies of the latter, and when BISMARCK narrated the circumstances in his speech Von Stosch at once tendered his resignation. The Emperor, however, declines to accept it, and the unfriendly Minister remains to harass his

THE BOLD INITIATIVE.

Every good cause requires a leader, and the leader requires united courage and wisdom. A necessary reform is not always im mediately practicable because it is morally or prudentially demanded. Time and instru nentalities are requisite, as well as a desirable object and a good motive. A clear head mided by moral principle may see with perect vision that a reform is needed in a given direction; but it does not follow that the peo ple see it, who yet must ordain it. And the professed politicians will probably be the last to have faith in it, for it will be pretty certain to run counter to their selfish plans. Hence the well-conceived idea must gain currency. To this end it must be announced. and then denounced: must be advocate with zeal, and endure opposition with patience; must be called by some a good thing theoretically, only unfortunately imprac-ticable, and be ridiculed by others as an absurdity equal to Don Quivote's attack on the windmills. Its authors must expect to be impeached as to their motives and their sanity, and to hear them selves styled fanatics, hypocrites, Pharisees marplots, sentimentalists, and demagogues who are simply ambitious of fame and power, serving self under plea of protecting th people. A number of years will elapse, with this experience, and the public mind will gradually become accustomed to the idea, which, when familiar, will not appear quite so absurd, or yet so entirely impracticable favor, and, once in a while, a resolution in its behalf, mildly and vaguely phrased, so a to commit nobody to anything definite, will actually be passed by a political convention. ome if only som one is wise enough to see it, when a strong and courageous leader can champion and carry the reform.

The Civil-Service Reform has been pas hrough these successive stages since the arly efforts of Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island. to draw the earnest attention of Congres and of the people to the subject. He was seered at for his pains, but yet sowed much good seed, which now bids fair to bring forth fruit. He indeed only represented what had been in the minds of honest, unpartisan citiens for a generation, -ever since Andrew JACKSON introduced the corrupting "spoils system " of distributing the public offices. The reform is indeed but a return to the purer practice of the early days of the Republic, and ought, therefore, to be practical ble and proper; while its absolute necessit is created by the vast increase of office within the gift of the Administration as rewards of mere partisanship. But though the reformers have waxed comparatively numerous, and the public mind has been measurably leavened with their ideas there was needed both "the man and the hour" for a successful attempt to reduce theory to practice. And the nation may well be thankful that both have arrived. Mr. HAYES believed in the principle; was nom nated through the efforts of those of lik faith, over rivals who represented, at least in certain cases, the "machine" policy of "running" Government in the interest of party-managers; accepted the nomination on that express ground, and was voted for by enough of those who had the reform at heart, and who trusted his capacity and good faith, to elect him. Nine months between the nomination and the inauguration was no a sufficient period to enable him to forget th principles to which he stood committed, and so he propounded them a second time, in his inaugural address, to the great astonishment of the politicians who cultivate short memories. Their ejaculations of surprise, not always pious in character, may still be heard at Washington and elsewhere. Yes, the hour has struck and the man has

come! The President has the matter practically in his own hands, even without Con gressional legislation, because the Constitu-tion makes him the appointing power, di-rectly or indirectly, of 60,000 or 80,000 office-holders. But, to insure success, he must have subordinates of like mind. A Presi-dent must have a Cabinet who will heartily earry out his policy; and this Mr. HAYES h secured. Next to himself, no one could in-fuse greater confidence into the hearts of re-formers than Mr. Schuzz; nor could he if higher, at \$13.30@13.32\frac{1}{2} for April and \$13.50@13.52\frac{1}{2} for May. Lard closed 2\frac{1}{2} c per 10 make a model in this respect than that of the Interior, to which wise rules can be applied with great appropriateness. The President has taken the bold infitative, perceiving that the auspicious time had come, and that the waiting solution, so to speak, would crystallize around him. With continued courage and wisdom, the transition to the new order of things may prove both rapid and easy, so that the wonprove both rapid and easy, so that the

under President GRANT. But there is a diference in the men, in their advisers, and in the circumstances. Eight years have de-veloped public sentiment, changed party strength, and taught politicians several important lessons. The fact that the country is so evenly divided politically, that the new House of Representatives is nearly a tie, that the Republican majority in the Senate is small, that the Presidency Itself has been technically decided by a single Electoral vote, after a dangerous dispute over the returns, and a universal doubt as to what were the actual merits of the case, and that the new President has developed a conciliatory policy, which threatens to divide the opposition,—all this renders the time auspicious

auguration of reform. We predicted that Mr. HAYES would be sustained by the people, and that opposing politicians would find themselves without a backing. Our words have been abundantly verified, as our readers know from the expressions of public sentiment in all parts of the land which have been given in our columns. And the Democrats are about as much pleased as the Republicans, being naturally willing that the latter should initiate the new measures. But let us be consistent. The President cannot act upon opposite systems at the same time. He can not retain those who are now in office, and are satisfactorily discharging their duties. and who on the principle of reform are entitled to permanence of position, and yet be ready to make a change in these same cases to gratify clamorous office-seekers and their zealous backers. But this is what not a few Republicans are urging him to do. They want the principle firm tenure of office, so that it shall be held during good behavior, to apply to all the offices but such as are coveted by their friends, and to these only after their friends have been appointed. This is a very convenient theory, but unfortunately does not differ essentially from that upon which the politicians have been acting, and would place the President in a most awkward dilemma. It is much as if a free-trader should oppose a protective tariff, except in regard to the products of a manufactory in which he was interested. Let the incompetent and the corrupt office-holders be inexel rably weeded out, and let the competent and the honest be as inexorably retained The President and the heads of Departments must be encouraged to carry out th principles of reform impartially, in all sec-

ions, and with respect to all persons and THE BEVERIDGE APPOINTMENTS. The Republican delegation in the State Senate are not acting judiciously in the matter of the confirmation of ex-Gov. Bev-erings's appointments, and the whole Sen-ate in its secret session on Wednesday acted in a very unseemly manner, setting a very bad example to the Lower House, and placing itself in the contempt of the people t large. That the reader may clearly comprehend this very remarkable scene in the ecret session, the facts may be briefly stated. Gov. Beveridge, before he went out of office, made certain appointments for the asylums, Board of Charities, and State institutions in general, and some forty or fifty of these names are, or were, before the Senate for confirmation, there being an average of three members to each Board. The Democrats claim that they should have one member in each of these groups of three, but the Republicans are not willing to concede it, upon the ground that the party in power keeps the offices, or, in other words, that to the victors belong the spoils. In the most important Board of all, that of the Warehouse and Railroad Commission, which has been already filled, Gov. Cullon gave the Democrats a member, and now they want him to do the same for the Penitentiary and Canal Boards, the asylums, and all the institutions managed by Commissioners, and, as they have the control of the Senate, they are very likely to enforce it.

What harm would it do if the Democrats were allowed a minority representation on these Boards? Would it not be a practical and judicious stroke of policy? When Gov. HAYES made his appointments in Ohio he always placed a Democrat on the various State Commissions, notwithstanding the offense it gave to his party friends. Where there was a Board of three or more, he always appointed one Democrat. Where there was but one to be appointed, he always selected a Republican. He held it was better that each party should be represented, both from motives of public interest and political couriesy. He argued, and his theory was borne out by the facts, that there would be more harmony in the working of the Boards, and that the people would have more confidence in them, because there would be a representation from both sides, which in the way of criticism and scrutin would prove a safeguard against extravagance corruption, and maladministration. When he stepped from the office of Governor of the people of Ohio into that of President of the United States he immediately put his State theory into practice by placing one Democrat in his Cabinet so that the minority might be represented. If the same course were now pursued by Gov. Cullon, it would not only redound to the interests of the State institutions and inspire the people with more confidence in their management, but when the Republicans go out of power, as may happen, they will then have a good prec-edent for claiming a representation upon these Boards, instead of having the Democrats seize all the offices. The Republican in the Senate, being in a minority, should therefore make a virtue of necessity and compromise on the precedent set by Mr. HAYES in Ohio, which has worked so well in that State, and, having worked well there, of course would give eminent satisfaction to the

JEWISH NATIONALITY AGAIN. The recent reproduction of an article from the London Saturday Review upon "Jewish Nationality," with some local application of its statements, in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, has called forth some replies from Jewish citizens, who seem to apprehend that THE TRIBUNE may have some suspicion of Jewish patriotism. The most important of these ommunications is that of Dr. Kohler printed in our last issue, which covers the ground so completely that a publication of the others is unnecessary. The TRIBUNE has no exceptions to take to Dr. Kohlers's eloquent declaration of the patriotism of the Jews; on the other hand, it is glad to receive the assurance from so competent an authority that, "should Daniel Deronda or SIR MORES MONTEFIORE, the noble Jewish philanthropist, who, I am sure, sat to George ELIOT for a portrait of her hero, even venture to call upon the Jews, either of America or of England, France, or Germany, to help him

and true humanity, the Jews have ever since longed and prayed, whether believing in a personal Messiah, as the conservative Enpersonal Messiah, as the conservative English Jews, or adhering only to the kernel of the Messianic hope, disengaged from its national form, as Reformed Judaism in America most decidedly does." These two extracts state the case perhaps as strongly as it can be done, and they convey in a pos statement what was meant to be implied in the summary of the Review article and its application. The idea meant to be conveyed was, that, while the Jews hold offices of honor and trust, while they are patriotic, as a refe ence to our late War will show, while they are good citizens and perform all the du citizens, and while they are stricter observers of the law and figure less frequently in criminal records than almost any other nationality, still they are not so completely absorbed into the body politic as to be recognizable. They retain their nationality. It stands out clear and distinct. In be ing part and parcel of the American nation they are still the Jewish people or Jewis nation. They suffer no loss of identity or characteristic. This is the historical nomenon, and it is as a phenomenon we are disposed to regard it. Probably no other people of equal numbers could accept a citizenship and perform all its duties with the same patriotism and faith that characterizes those to the manner born, and not lose its identity altogether. If our critics, therefore, are disposed to discuss this as a phenomenon, it might not be unprofitable; but, so far as Jewish patriotism is concerned, we have no discussion to make with them. The whole case seems to be in Dr. KOHLER'S nutshell of "cosmopolitan freedom." At the same time there can loubt that it was this very idea that some day the Jewish people would migrate to the Holy Land and set up an independent nation that has given people the general im-pression of their being "sojourners,"—a feeling which has been emphasized by the reluctance of the Jews to becoming land holders. All this has now changed, especially in this country, and we are glad to have D KOHLER's emphatic indorsement of the fact. MEMPHIS INDORSES THE PRESIDENT.

The action of the business-men at Mem-phis in indorsing the President's policy is eculiarly gratifying. Before the Rebellie here was a powerful Secessionist element in that city, and it was one of the most active Confederate cities in the whole South. I was a great trouble to the Union forces to take it, and it was a great trouble to hold it. It was in all respects an agly customer. It is the business centre of portions of three or four States. It is the second city in the South in point of population and wealth. It has extensive business connections with Arkansas and Mississippi. It ships more cot ton than any other city in the South except New Orleans. While it was such a strong Secession city before and during the War there has always been a strong conservative element which has rebelled against being run by the bulldozing Bourbons. These men have had a disposition to be moderate, and to meet the Republican party half way when it was ready has not heretofore been ready to meet them, consequently for sixteen years they have autagonized the party. At the very first overture, however, which came in the President's promulgation of his policy in his inaugural, the conservative business-me of Memphis have manfully come forward and expressed their willingness to co-operate with the President as non-partisans. The movement crystallized in the issuing of a call from all the prominent members of the Chamber of Commerce and Cotton Exchange for a meeting to be held on last Saturday The meeting was the largest assemblage of business men ever known in Memphis, embracing representatives from every business house of prominence in the city. The meeting was addressed by four of the Judges, and by business-men. A few extracts will T. W. Brown said : The plain result is that Haves is inevitably the

President of the Republic, and that his policy will shape the destinies of the country, for weal or for woe, during the next four years. It is simply oolish to make mouths at him. When a real m When he proposes what we desire, as he has thus far done, let no factious opposition be offered, but let a hearty encouragement in all good works tendered. Judge Anderson said :

Mr. HAYEs has held out the olive-branch: he has asked one of us into his Cabinet, and now how shall we receive his kindness? Shall we spurn the proffered help and the hand of aid and friendship? Do it, and hear BLAINE say to Mr. HAYES, "Ah ha! see how their papers are snarling and sullen. See their gratitude; see how they receive your kind ness!" Oh, no, sirs; let us show him that we are with him, heart and soul, in all his efforts to reform and benefit our common country. Judge JARNAGIN said :

The President of the United States arowed his intention to do right, and has given satisfactory proof of his sincerity. It is our duty and privilege to sustain him so long as he continues patiently in well-doing. So far as understood, his policy is an appeal from the partisan rulings of the last Ad-ministration, and a promise of broad, deep, and thorough reform. The South needs it. We will cheerfully accept it from the hands of the only ma in the world who can give it. May God help him, and keep him true to his purpose! After such earnest indorsements as these,

the meeting passed a series of resolutions in unison with these sentiments, which have been already forwarded by telegraph. The result is significant as showing that justice, equity, and kindness have already wrough wonders and begotten similar sentimen even in the strong old secession City of Memphis, and that if the President keeps on as he has commenced, as most undoubtedly he will, he will receive a most friendly and powerful support in the commercial metropolis of Tennessee, and the third principal city on the Mississippi River.

BETTER TIMES. there is an active preparation in all the manufacturing districts in the Eastern States for an increased production to meet an increased demand for consumption in all the branches of trade. The panic reduced the means of consumers to make purchases; it reduced expenditures, to sums needed for essentials; it out off largely trade in many lines of goods, and consequently stopped many branches of skilled and other labor The suspension of wages took away the means of a large portion of the people, and one of the needed stimulants for increased production is the employment of labor and the restoration of wages. There has been an increase in certain lines of manufactures, due largely to an export demand, and this is really a most healthful recovery of a trade which had been practically lost under the delusion of tariff protection. More than three years have passed since the collapse of the inflation of credit, during which the business of the country has been gravitating to the bottom of prices and to the bottom of France, or Germany, to help him cost of production. It is hardly possible in restoring a Jewish Kingdom in Palestine, he would hardly find ten men to follow him."

And again: "For a cosmopolitan freedom the cost of all manner of production."

tion, can fall much lower lower than they have been sold for years. The comparative cheapness of goods is of itself a stimulant to increased consumpis of itself a stimulant to increased consumption, provided the general mass of the population have the means to purchase. The resumption of labor, and the renewed distribution of wages, must therefore precede, or
at least accompany, any increased demand for
merchandise beyond those kinds which are
indispensable. The recovery in this respect
must be gradual, as it has been slow. One
difficulty in the way of revival is the large difficulty in the way of revival is the large amount of money invested in real estate in all the large cities. During the "good times" preceding the panic, speculation in real estate was gigantic. Men bought recklessly. Money was abundant, and loans were easily obtained,—speculators offering any rate of interest that was asked. For all this land, which had purely speculative values, there has since been no sale at any price. For much more of this land, improved, there has been no sale, and from it o income in proportion to the price paid for it. In many instances mortgages have been foreclosed, and the property taken by the creditors for the debt due thereon, and the creditors offer it for sale even at a loss, and find no purchasers. The fact is, real estate in the speculative days had reached values that were mostly fanciful, and there was ten times more in the market than there was any substantial demand for. The suspension of this trade has, of course, been at-tended with a reduction of building opera-tions to the actual demands of business, and in this respect there has been a reduction of expenditure for building materials and for wages. We are passing through the paralysis following a season of wild and reckless speculation and gambling, and the recovery must be slow and protracted. The activity in trade cannot be expected to become general at once; it must begin in certain branches, and then gradually extend to others, and each expansion will include a larger amount of labor, and consequently cause a larger distribution of wages and an increase in the purchasing means of the people, and thus the increase of labor and of production and the increase of consumption will attend each other and make equal progress. For nearly a year there has been an improvement in certain branches of trade. The excitement of a Presidential election followed by a severe winter and the disturb ance of a threatening political complication, for a time interfered or suspended this renewal of activity; but politically the country is nearer a general peace, union, and recon-ciliation than it has been for years, the pub-lic credit was never so high, the currency is approximating par, and there is nothing

special in the way of a revival of trade thi spring on a firm and enduring basis. A new and very important point has lately been decided by the English Court of Appeal, the highest judicial authority of Great Britain. The title of the case, The New Sombrero Phosphate Company against En-LANGER, has no apparent interest for ah American public, but the principle at stake was one that concerns any public that, like ours, is continually solicited to invest money in corporate enterprises. The defendant—the Baren Erlanger, who "financed" the Rebel debt-purchased, through an agent, for \$275,000, the plant and lease of the phosphate deposits of the Island of Som-brero, in the British West Indies. The Baron thereupon formed a company for the purchase and operation of the deposits. In making up his company he neglected to inform the subscribers for shares that it was really owned by himself, and had cost him but \$275,000. The sum the Company had to pay for the property was just twice that amount, or \$550,000, and the difference, \$275,000, went into the pockets of EBLANGER cealments, such as that the deposits had been always worked at a loss. The new Company was unsuccessful in its working, and, its stockholders finding out through some leak the truth about the concealed purchase by ERLANGER at half the price he had made them pay, brought suit to recover the \$275,-000 he and his decoys had pocketed. The London Times reports the decision of the Court of Appeal in its issue of the 27th ult. The Court decided unanimously that the transaction was "craft and sub-tle device," if not fraud, and that the money must be refunded by ERLANGER and his associates. The latter were Sir THOMAS DAKIN, Lord Mayor of London, who was mildly censured for inadvertently lending his name to a scheme he had not examin ed; Admiral MACDONALD, who was, said the Court, the "actual agent" of ERLANGER, and whose position, considering his high rank in the navy, was rather painful to contemplate;" Mr. Eastwick, a member of Parlia ment; DROUYN DE LEUYS, the well-known French statesman; and one more, who was the mere puppet of ERLANGER. The language of the Court in defining the relations that should exist between the person or syndicate that gets up a company and those he or it induces to take stock is very explicit. The relation "is a fiduciary one;" "full and fair disclosure must made of all circumstances wi

about to sell property" such as that in question. The contract of the promoters of this Company to pay ERLANGER's agent \$550,000 was "nothing more than a mere sham or pretense." The promoter of a company was the trustee of the stockholders. Lord Justice James, in concurring, said a promoter was in a fiduciary position towards the Company which he promoted, and if he had property which he wished to sell to the Company in course of formation, although he was entitled to sell at any price he liked to ask and could obtain, he was bound to make a full and fair disclosure of his interest in the subject matter of the contract. This is commonplace morality, but it has never before been recognized by the law, and the Court of Appeal avowedly stated that the principle laid down was not "a technical rule, but a rule of equity and morality." This decision shows that, as far as concerns the obligation to impart all relevant information freely and fairly, the relation a man sustains towards those he invite to join him in a speculation are similar to nose between attorney and client, guardian and ward trustee and cestui que trust. England is not the only country where operations like those of Bar syndicate are carried on. It is to be hoped the courts of this country will insist upon the same honorable dealings in such ca and will compel those who deviate from them

to return their victims the spoils. The new Secretary of the Navy, Col. R. M. TRIOMPSON, of Indiana, is 68 years old instead of 78, as the reports at first made him out to

of the days of CLAT, WESSTER, and CORWIN.
At present he represents the average sentiment
of the Republicans,—inclining rather to the conservative than the radical wing of the servative than the radical wing of the party. His appearance in Washington has recalled many reminiscences of oid party times of the generation that preceded the origin of the Republisan party. He was elected to Congress in 1841, and again in 1847. He was a Presidential Elector in 1840, and cast his vote for Gen. Harmson. He was also an Elector in 1844 on the CLAY ticket, and wept over the defeat of that idol of the Whig party. over the defeat of that idol of the Whig party. The old Whig veterans in Washington have welcomed the new Secretary of the Navy with great enthusiasm, and at their meetings the leisure moments are employed in fighting the old battles over again, and shouldering their crutches to show how the battles with the Locofocos were won and lost—chiefly lost. He is meeting many of his old White triends of Vicenia Marriand. of his old Whig friends of Virginia, Maryland Delaware, and Pennsylvania, who remember him well when he was in Congress.

The Shreveport (La.) Times, heretofore an ex-

treme Southern paper, feels impelled to speak well of the new Cabinet. It remarks: well of the new Cabinet. It remarks:

Mr. Hayrs' first step is a good one. Considering the men who might have been appointed to his Cabinet, we must commend him for the selection he has made. His Cabinet is an able one. There are men in it of different degrees of ability, and od different kinds of public experience. He did not, like Ghanx, send a search warrant through the country to bring together all the imbeciles in the party for the purpose of seeking the weakest to act as his constitutional advisers. The weakest member of the Cabinet of the new President is superior to the ablest one of the twenty-two men who, at different times, acted as Cabinet members to his predecessor; while the splendid legal abilities of Mr. Evanrs and the transcendent genius of Gen. Schurz would adorn the Cabinet of any of the old-time Presidents. Again, Gen. Hayrs has not sought out the thieves of his party to receive the highest pasty rewards. Among the members of the new Cabinet we recognize neither a Brikkay nor a Roneson. We have before said that Mr. Hayrs, in spite of his doubtful title to the Presidency, would never meet any factious opposition from the Southern Democrats in his efforts to do right. We therefore commend his Cabinet as good first step. We are always ready to "give the devil his due."

The Omaha Republican says that it is plea The Omaha Republican says that it is pleased to see that—

Senators Paddock and Saunders, of Nebraska, plant themselves squarely upon the Civil-Service plank of the Republican platform, and give their hearty support to the policy of President Hayes, in their prompt indorsement of his Cabinet. They are too good Republicans to be found wavering when the whole country desires the purification of the public service, and they are too wase to be caught in the indelicate position of being compelled to sit as Judges upon the men whom they have recommended. It is degrating to the Chief Magistrate of this nation to sit it the Executive Mansion, with soup-ladic in hand, the deal out pay and ioilipops to the followers of a Sentorial ring or faction in the party, and Mr. Hayes has done right in asserting the privileges and dignits of his high office as President of the United States. In this he has been overwhelmingly sustained, so far, in the Senate, and by the nation. Let him trust the American people, and they will trust him. In no place will that confidence be more unanimously shown than in the overwhelming public sentiment of Republican Nebraska. Once divested of the eternal din made by the seekers for place, our Senators will breathe easier, and have more time to devote to the material interests of their constituents through the benefits of wise legislation.

The Vicksburg Herald claims to be a tho oughly reconstructed Confederate and a stanch Unionist now and hereafter. It is very indignant and waxes wroth at Senator BLAINE's re-cent speech throwing doubts on the present loyalty of the Southern whites to the Union. It

Says:

The Southern people have accepted the results of the War; they had secession whipped out of them. On the other hand, the extreme Radicals have not accepted the very greatest result achieved by the War, for they continue to talk and treat the best class of Southerners as disunionists, and hold up as models the Packarns, the Kellooss, the Ames, the Spranckes, and other cattle of that sort, whose whole hearts are nothing but a raging thirst to rule over people who despise them. A Corporal's guard of disunionists could not be raised in the South, under any circumstances, nor could a decent regiment be raised to support Mr. Tilden's claims, although Southern people believe them to be just, yet Mr. Blaine denounces nine-tenths of the inhabitants as disunionists, and applauds the scoundrels to whom we have above alluded.

moved in behalf of various politicians who falled to make their calling and election sure, and he

thusly:

It will be a long and painful process for the politicians who have been thrown out of places, in hand or expectant, by the Hayes Administration, to resetablish themselves in the organism of society. Some of them are bravely undertaking it immediately. Boutwell resumes the practice of law in Boston; Dorsheiner joins a law firm in New York; Gov. Chamberlain is reported to be coming up from South Carolina to the same city for the same business; and John Looan talks of going out to Colorado to cuitivate his political chances. A good many of the other are likely to be hummers. good many of the others are likely to be bumme for some time to come. Anything like real indust in any of the practical channels of life in foreign their nature. Office-holding is demoralizing, lit tramping or pauperism of any kind, and renders victims unfit for anything but some form or oth of public dependence and begging.

Here is more ground for indignation on the part of TRE CHICAGO TRIBUNE and other "anti-machine organs" against BLAINE. A Washington dispatch says that the Maine statesman dined with Secretaries Evants and Schurz Saturday evening.

—Springfield Journal.

"Indignation!" On the contrary, pleasure It indicates that JAMES is turning over a new leaf, and intends to support the new programme of conciliation and Civil-Service Reform. He ould not dine with better men than Secretaries EVARTS and SCHURZ, nor consult with safer ad give him. He can make a very useful man of himself by giving the President a generous support, and promote his own standing and influence at the same time.

The Omaha Herald indorses the assassination of HANFORD, while the Republican sees that matter in this light:

matter in this light:

The second great trial in Chicago of PRARCIS
HANFORD, the dead man who was murdered by
ALEXANDER SULLIVAN, is ended. HANFORD has
now been found gality of causing himself to be
killed by SULLIVAN. Poor SULLIVAN, who has
been walking the streets of Chicago under the
terrible load of \$3 000 bonds, is once more a free
man. There is no dead weight on his pocket, and
no body of death weighs down his conscience. He
can now go about his business, until the next
scoundrel stations himself in his own front yard
with his wife and children around and allows nimself to be attacked by SULLIVAN, who can then
"pick his flint and try it again."

of the recent Arctic expedition of Capt. NARES the English explorer, a scheme for another American expedition is already on foot to reach the North Pole by way of Smith's Sound, not withstanding that Capt. NARES has pronounced it impracticable. While this may be commendable to American grit and perseverance, what object is to be gained by it? The world that inhospitable region of everlasting snow and iceberg, and probably all it ever will know. Any further explorations can only be a waste of money, of time, and possibly of life. Le jeu n'es

It has aroused a Democratic sneer because President HAYES after his inaugural address chivalrously greeted his wife before turning to chivalrously greeted his wife below that the the high joints. It is not remarkable that the average Democrat, who looks with complacency louble-shuffle in the arms of negroes, should fail to understand how a gentleman can ever be respectful to his wife.

It is said that Moody and Sankey have decided to old revival services at Amherst, Mass. Hannibal Hamlin comes to the head of the For-eign Affairs Committee by the retirement of Sena-

or Cameron.

A son of Attorney-General Taft has chosen for his subject at the next Junior Exhibition of Yale, "The Vitality of the Democratic Party."

Col. Fred Seward. it should be remembered, was Amistant Secretary of State under his father. His reappointment is a true instance of Civil-Service

te M. M. M.

S. S. Jones, the Spiri Pike, the Phr

is M. M. Meunier.

Edward Henry Howard, the new English dinal, belongs to the great Ducal family heads the peerage of England, and was a fin society before he took holy orders. He by youngest of the Cardinals.

The Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, the author would not live alway," and who is widely in connection with St. Luke's Hospital, has seriously lil for two weeks past. Good homow entertained of his recovery.

The Springfield Republican suggests that is Morton made a false step when he took measure keep Ben Harrison out of the Cabinet. The Wounded Hon

Morton made a false step when he took measure keep Ben Harrison out of the Cabinet. It was not be pleasant for Morton to find in Harrison competitor for the Senate at the next election.

President Hayes is a regular attendant we church, and has a high and reverential regular in the competition of the competition of

Offenbach's book was written Offenbach's book was written by an Aug. French boulevardier, whose main purpose may get himself "carried through another six most. The volatile Jacques now openly tells the transregard to the matter, since it happens to be acconvenient than a falsehood.

When the Pope was asked, in connection when the Pope was asked, in connection of Monalence Howard for the selection of the select

many which call themselves Cathoric."

A ridiculous rumor has been in circulation to the effect that Ada Dyas, the leading actrees of Wallack' Theatre, and Montague, the stage Adonis, as to be married. They have been in the same company, and know too much of each other, it is balleved, to desire matrimonial relations.

A wag suggests the formation of an Unknown Publishers' Series, which might be made up of very poor books. He thinks the curiosity would be great to know which one of the publishing houses concealed under this enterprise had undertaken to issue each particular mediocrity in the list.

Mr. Conway says the new English manustre.

Mr. Conway says the new English magazine called The Nineteenth Century must be regarded as the strongest periodical in resources which has started since the invention of printing, "and when Caxton's statue is set up he might be shown holding his block-type in one hand, and with the other pointing to the first copy of "The Nineteenia Century." The 75th birthday of Victor Hugo was celebrated

in Paris by the appearance of two fresh volumes of his "Legende des Siecles." The Republican papers yesterday were allowed to publish a ambie of selections from the work. Victor Hugo announces that the conclusion will soon be published. "unless the end of the author arriver before the end of the book." The London Times' obstuary of John Oxenso

The London Times' oblinary of John Oxenford, which was extremely flattering and cordial throughout, contained the following: "His summary of the plot of a new piece was frequently a masterpiece of clearness. A collection of Mr. Oxenford's analyses of plots separated from his always kindly, sometimes too kindly, criticisms, would be a precious acquisition to our dramatic literature."

The original of Onida's "Strathmore" was a dashing young California woman. The story goes that she was employed by Ben Wood to coar ont of Dickens a novel for the New York Sunday News, and that she did it, Dickens concluding an agreement to contribute "Edwin Drood" to that paper, before he knew its low repute; that Ticknor & Freids had to pay a large sum to ransom the work. A Charleston paper has rather capped the climar of dramatic criticism. Speaking of the performance of "Our Boys," a play written by H. J. Byron, a living actor and author, the critic in question said: "Byron, though one of the first peets of the language, never obtained any eminent success as a dramatist. His plays, with one or two exemptions, never met, with great faves and any exceptions, never met with great favor and a plause with the public."

Young Schwendtferger, who committed sicide to Cornell University the other day, was another at Cornell University the other day, was another victim of the pernicions college prize-system. He was pushed beyond his capacity until he could neither study nor rememoer what he had learned. Conscious of his failing powers, and appalled at the prospect of insanity or idiocy, he blew out his brains and thus terminated what might otherwise have been a brilliant career.

Miss Mary Knox has at last succeeded Island herself as the legal wife of John A. Merritt.
The husband is unwilling, and stoutly procests that he was never married to the lady in question. He is at present safely locked in the County Jail at slimply in a somewhat pertinacious refusal to sup-port the wife which the court has awarded and the law decreed him.

Mr. Lewes, in response to a letter, says that his ticles about herself. He has, however, read a recent sketch of her which appeare Boston Herald, and says it is wholly im one single instance of its inaccuracy is afforded in the statement that Mr. Herbert Spencer was her instructor and taught her languages. "Had the writer troubled himself to make the slightest in-quiry, he would have learned that Mr. Spencer knows very little of any one language besides hi own, whereas she, before she knew him, was mis tress of seven."

The irrepressible Daly is at it again. The "local drama of contemporaneous interest" which he has advertised in New York under the title of be has advertised in New York under the tide of "Blue Glass" proves to be another translation, almost literal, from the German of Rosen, the suthor of "Lemons." Daly announced it as about to be given "for the first time on any stage, "and boildly proclaimed it to be by the author of "Tas Big Bonanza." This was a naive confession, since the author of the original from which "The Big Bonanza" was taken happened to be also a German of some repute as a playwright. But the impudence of Daly seems to be absolutely illimita-

The new book on America by Sir Lambert Rose has the usual amount of astonishment in it concerning Chicago, and we grieve to add that in this instance astonishment is not at all synonymous with admiration. The newspapers here—one of them in particular—startled him more than anything else in the Golden West. The blasphemous head-lines of the Chicago Times are quoted by him as a specimen of the license permitted in influential newspapers. Sir Lambart Rose does not half understand his subject if he does not know that there is a vast difference between the Times and the other newspapers of Chicago in regard to the decency that prevails in their columns.

Sir John Lubbock's article "On the Habits of Ants" in the current number of the Forisphily Review is of as fascinating interest as his essays in regard to bees. His experiments in both casss were exhaustive and gurious. He has kept in captivity hearly half of the British species of ants, and at the present moment has in his room more The new book on America by Sir Lambert Rose

captivity hearly half of the British species of ania, and at the present moment has in his room more than thirty nests. belonging to about twenty species, some of which, however, are not English. It is strange for the untaught reader to hear that an ant's nest, like a beehive, consists of three kinds of individuals: workers, or imperfect femafiles, males, and perfect males. There are, however, often several females in an ant's nest, while, as we all know, there is never more than one queen in a hive. The food of ants consists of insects,—great numbers of which they destroy,—of honey, homey-dew, and fruit; indeed, scarcely any animal or sweet substance comes amiss to them. Their worst enemy is a peculiar kind of amail fly. The ant lives about one season.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Lansino, Mich., March 14.—A suit for breach of promise was commenced at North Lansing, against A. Lanyenbacker, "by Mrs. Stortz,—the damages being laid at \$10,000. Mr. L. does not deny that he was once engaged to her, but says that she afterwards wrote him a letter asking to be excused from marrying him, and thereupon he commenced seeking some other woman for a wife, and found a very worthy one in the widow of Christian Breisch (who was drowned a few weeks ago), and was married to her last week, though Mrs. Stortz tried hard to prevent the marriage.

THE WAR OF THE 'PATHIES. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
18116, Mich., March 14.—The Comm

AVEN A Wronged Hus Wife's S

Badly with a Mrs. Robinson, the Up for Jones, Mrs. F

The Latter Tells dinary Compac and His In

Pike Ascribes the the Amazing Wi The Coroner Impanel Defendant's Witne

What George Fox Kno still in a Dazed

A Sketch of the Life of the as a Spirit

PIKE LOO IT WAS JUST THREE MIS when the gaunt figure of a s Armory door, and ejaculate in charge here?" without w speaking distance of either in charge here? without was peaking distance of either keepers or the policemen which Hayes made a speedy seedy appearance,—his welothing over a meagre fram and beard, with two eyes lounder a wrinkled, crinkled pipe of a pattern nearly a hetokened another discoussible willia and so Mart. betokened another discouse Black Hills, and so Mari-chair and let the day static tackle the stranger. 'I am he as he reached for a lodgus of guarding against being suspicious-looking newcome 'I came in to give mysal continued he.

"I came in to give myse continued he.
"For what?" queried Ms
"Tre shot a man," was t "Who! For God's sake!
"Stephen S. Jones, edit sophica! Journal on Fourth
"Did you really shoot hi "Well, I don't know that go there you'll find his bo HE SEDUCED MY WIFS, A FOR!
Here is the pistol I did it w As he said this, he handes No. 1 Smith & Wesson se make, and it was found, as cartridges had been explobe gave his full name, phrenologist, physiologist, then added: 'I shot him a mological reasoning in the nerve that comes near the s base of the brain, a little in column. It also happens to PINDING TH

The prisoner was turned. The prisoner was turned officer & firch was despatch afiafr. Entering, he grope of stairn before he found a relate his mission. On the gentleman who occupies a the two proceeded onward each room as they went private office was found e er's devil who was load dispatched to the composition was there. An answer that from the top of the stairw of a printer. The officer meantime peered through ered Jones lying prostrat opposite the point of vision by a spring-lock as the a him, and the only was to force it open. This the officer, entering, rawounded man just in time gasp—a heavy, protracted rolling of the eves, as it

WHERE THE MURI When the news of public, a reporter st of interest. On reach sophical Building, he won It fronted east on Dearbon room, nicely furnished. pensive when new, coverwere hung with pictures, was the dominant char three large windows in southeast window was a der desk, littered over wamong them a half-finish mented was engaged whe truded. At the north end room, perhaps six or eig a stove. In the corner s office-chair (in w. half a dozen other chairs of the office was a sma

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I—Small table.

J—Position in which

K—Table.

L—Bureau.

At the time select

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hastily, and in a few hastily, and in lew were busily engag held Pike's note the seance with mark upon some Jones, arising from lo office, at the west ce the documents. Pil leaning back in his amused air at Pike's settlement of the de But the note bus

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the Amazing Will-Power Exmor has been in circulation to the ras, the leading actives of Wald Montague, the stage Adonia, are hey have been in the same common has been in the same common much of each other, it is benatrimonial relations.

The formation of an Unknown which might be made up of very links the curiosity would be great of the publishing houses conenterprise had undertaken to iar mediocrity in the list. The Coroner Impanels His Jury--- The

Defendant's Witness Cannot Be Subpenaed.

What George Fox Knows of Jones-He Is Still in a Dazed Condition.

AVENGED.

Wife's Seducer.

Pike, the Phrenologist.

The Wounded Honor Tangled Up

Badly with a \$24 Note.

Up for Jones, and Blasts

Mrs. Pike.

The Latter Tells of Her Extraor-

dinary Compact with Jones, and His Infidelity.

Pike Ascribes the Whole Business to

erted by Jones.

A Sketch of the Life of the Deceased-His Standing as a Spiritualist.

PIKE LOOKS IN.

IT WAS JUST THREE MINUTES OF 2 O'CLOCK when the gaunt agure of a man stalked in at the Armery door, and ejaculated, "Who's the officer in charge here?" without waiting to come within speaking distance of either of the two station-keepers or the policemen who were present. Martin Hayes made a speedy survey of the stranger's seedy appearance, his well-worn and baggy clothing over a meagre frame, long, tangled hair, and beard, with two eyes looking out askance from under a wrinkled, crinkled, weather-worn stovepipe of a pattern nearly a half-century old. All hetokened another disconsolate returning from the Black Hills and a Martin cettled back in the IT WAS JUST THREE MINUTES OF 2 O'CLOCK pipe of a pattern nearly a half-century old. All betokened another disconsolate returning from the Black Hills, and so Martin settled back in his chair and let the day station-keeper, Max Klipley, tackle the stranger. "I am in charge," answered he as he reached for a lodging-house ticket by way of guarding against being talked to death by the suspicious-looking newcomer.

"I came in to give myself up to the police," continued he.

continued he.

"For what?" queried Max Kipley.

"For what?" queried Max Kipley.

"I've shot a man," was the nonchalant response.

"Who! For God's sake!"

"Stenhen S. Jones, editor of the Religio-Philozophical Journal on Fourth avenue."

"Did you really shoot him—kill him?"

"Well, I don't know that he is dead; but if you
go there you'll find his body, either dead or alive.

HE SEDUCED MY WIFE, AND I SHOT HIM TWICE
FOR IT.

go there you'll find his body, cither dead or alive. HE SEDUCED MY WIFE, AND I SHOT HIM TWICE FOR IT.

Here is the pistol I did it with."

As he said this, he handed over to Officer Kirch a No. 1 Smith & Wesson seven-shooter of common make, and it was found, as he said, that two of the cartridges had been exploded. To Capt. Buckley he gave his full name, and his occupation as phrenologist, physiologist, and psychologist, and then added: "I shot him according to true phrenologist reasoning in the offending part, a main nerve that comes near the surface at the immediate base of the brain, a little to the right of the spinal column. It also happens to be a most fatal spot."

FINDING THE SODY.

The prisoner was turned over to the turnkey and Officer Kirch was despatched to the scene of the adaft. Entering, he groped his way up two flights of stairs before he found any one to whom he could relate his mission. On the third floor he met a gentleman who occupies a room on that floor, and the two proceeded onward to the top, examining each room as they went. The door into Jones private office was found closed, and a little printer's devil who was loafing on the stairway was dispatched to the composing room to see if Jones was there. An answer that he was not hallooed out from the top of the stairway by the same "inkling of a printer." The officer's companion had in the

THE SCENE WHERE THE MURDERED MAN LAY.

When the news of the shooting became public, a reporter started for the centre of interest. On reaching the Religio-Philoof interest. On reaching the Religio-Philosophical Building, he went straight to the office. It fronted east on Dearborn street, and was a large room, nicely furnished. A carpet, apparently expensive when new, covered the floor, and the walls were hung with pictures, of which the female bust was the dominant characteristic. There were three large windows in the front, and near the southeast window was a handsome rosewood cylinder desk, littered over with papers, conspicuous among them a half-finished letter on which the lamented was engaged when the murderous Pike intruded. At the north end was a sofa, and down the room, perhaps six or eight feet from the desk, was room, perhaps six or eight feet from the desk, was a stove. In the corner near the entrance door was a small bureau, and the rest of the furniture consisted of an easy office-chair (in which the unfortunate man was scated when the bullet struck him), and man was scatted when the bullet struck him), and half a dozen other chairs scattered around. West of the office was a smaller room, sacred to Mrs. Robinson, and ornamented with a horse-hair sofa, an insignificant pine table, a few chairs, and a spirit cabinet. The larger room was the pleasanter, but both abounded in pictures, all of the same tendency. The diagram will afford a better idea of the scene:

11 2 c

B-Jones' private office.
2—Secretary's orfice.
3—Business office.
4—Hallway.
A-Window.
B-Door.
Staircare.

F-store.

G-spirit cabinet.

H-Sofa on which the corpse was laid.

L-Small table.

J-Position in which corpse was discovered.

K-Table.

R-Table.

L-Bureau.

At the time selected by Pike for the immortalization of his victim, the latter was seated at his desk, engaged upon his letter. Pike entered hastily, and in a few moments the two gentlemen were basily engaged in conversation. Jones held Pike's note for \$24. and Pike opened the seance with some commonplace remark upon some interest due thereon, and Jones, arising from his seat, went into the business office, at the west end of the hall, and procured the documents. Pike figured the interest. Jones leaning back in his chair and looking on with a half amused air at Pike's Micawber-hike fidelity to the settlement of the details of future payments.

But the note business was a small element of Pike's visit. He had come on AMORE INFORTANT MISSION, and down in his caracious pocket slumbering peacefully beside a pistol was another document, before whose import all the \$24 notes in Christendom, with interest computed from date to maturity, paled and went out. Pike stack to the note as long as he could, and then lais it down on the table. Jones tipped his glasses hack from the bridge of his pose to the apex of his head. Pike fixed his eyes on him. Not pleasant eyes at best, and Jones looked serious

brighter and bloodshot. Pike moved restlessly in his chair for a moment, and then opened up the subject that hay heaviest on his thoughts, the immolation of his peace on the shrine of Jones unrighteousness. Watching him glosely and answering evasively. Jones let his man talk on while Pike, comparing his worldly affairs, his habiliments, and his gaunt appearance with the manifest prosperity, neat apparel, and well-fed aspect of the author of his degradation, waxed warmer and more angry. A Wronged Husband Kills His B. S. Jones, the Spiritualist, Shot by

the author of his degradation, wared warmer and more angry.

With trembling hands and almost nerveless fingers he drew out his portentous document—a solemn, terrible oast taken by his wife that Jones had rained her, and held it up before the startled man. He had denied and protested, firmly belieging himself safe from a stab in the back by the woman, whose first duty in his eyes was to hide her fault. He knew the gossips had made free with the story, and that scandal had laughed and grown fat over it. "But the proofs," he smiled to himself "the proofs, lagoo." And there they were before him, in cool, unsympathetic link, traced as firmly as the words of the \$24-note, and as binding on him as was the pledge to pay bindingen Pike.

Pike's demands for confession were alternately importunate and sepulchral. Nothing less would satisfy him. He had "deep damning evidence" of his wife's treachery, and now he proposed that her contemporary should yield frank admission of his sins.

Jones saw it was no use.

"If CONFESS, PIKE."

Mrs. Robinson, the Healer, Stands

said, he, "but—"I CONFESS, PIKE,"

\*\*And then the angry words cut him short. It was an awful moment in Pike's life, as well as the last for Jones. He was satisfied then that his domestic affairs had not gone smoothly, and that terrible disgrace had come upon his life. His mind was made up in a second. He started for the door, and Jones, with sigh of regret that Pike would not forgive him, turned to his letter again. The time had come for the wiping away of the stain that lay dull and heavy on Pike's honor and happiness. The back of his victum was towards him. His attention was distracted. A step and Pike was behind him. The little pistol, an insignificant Smith & Wesson No. 1, was drawn, and then with the last grand application of his phrenological information he planted a builet in the very bump that created all the disturbance. There was a spring lock on the door, and as Pike (careful first to accomplish possession of his note for \$24) passed out, he dropped the catch and closed the door and departed.

As JONES FELT THE BULLET he shrugged his shounders and then, after the first shock, he dashed out his arms to ward off the shafts of flames that were darting into his eyes. Then he shot out his legs, and over he went, chair and all, and there they found him, —misguided in his life perhaps, but yet a man around whom loving recollections clung in his death, and who left behind him eyes blinded by tears to his faults. —a monument of unfortunate theories as to man's duty to mah.

Mrs. Robinson hung over him a picture of wo.

him eyes blinded by tears to his faults, —a monument of unfortunate theories as to man's duty to mah.

Mrs. Robinson hung over him a picture of wo. She begged him to speak to her, but a spasmodic contracting of the muscles, and he had gone. She and the policeman raised and laid him on the sofa. They had some little trouble at first, for, true to his editorial instincts, he clung to his chair, and they had to pull it away from him.

People came rushing in and looked horrified at the corpse, and then at the little blot of blood about the size of half-a-dollar. One of his daugaters, Mrs. A. C. Bundy, arrived late is the afternoon, and bent in stormy sorrow over him. Another daughter, the wife of Mr. Farson, traveler for Peter Cooper's glue factory, arrived later. Mrs. Jones was absent from the city, and is, it is said, in poor mental health. She is expected today.

It is searcely worth while to become poetical over the horrors of the scene after the tragedy. The office does not present any inherent claim to elaborate -consideration, and the man is dead. It might perhaps suit a few readers to enter upon a discussion of the abstract appearance of the surroundings, but the nay-blue suit in which the body of Jones was encased was as prosaic as that in which the live policeman moved, and as for the grief and terror that lay hold upon the bystanders, they can be easily discovered by turning to the lies for any other murder since "doing up" murders became a fine art.

The place of the murder adjoins that where a

flee for any other murder since "doing up" mur-ders became a fine art.

The place of the murder adjoins that where a negro was shot no longer ago than the 2d of last September. This was the shooting of George Glyun by W. A. C. Smith, another negro, who had been out on a spree for several days. It occurred in front of Reuben Smith's saloon, No. 129 Fourth avenue, immediately adjoining and but a few feet from the door leading into Jones' building. Lightning is said never to strike in the same place twice, but it came mighty close to it this time.

THE ROBINSONS.

MATERFAMILIAS. Moving restlessly about the sofa on which the dead man lay, and sobbing bitterly, was a tall, stout woman, 45 years, pearhaps, of age. Spiritfests its healing arts, and her long and arduous services in the interest of the faith have won for her no little reputation, while her ministration the sick, under the directions of the defunct sav-age, have enabled her to live comfortably and well. Her name was Mrs. A. H. Robinson, and her method of prescription simple. A lock of the patient's bair submitted to the contemplation of the lamented redskin's spirit brought unfailing specifics from the happy hunting requires, she haid, and perhaps the happy hunting grounds, she said, and perhaps the strength of faith demanded, in the efficacy of her cures, had much to do with the benefits that stricken bodies calmed to derive therefrom. But her arts availed her nothing as she bent over the her arts availed her nothing as the bent over the pallid face of the stiffened form before her. Turning from the corpse of her friend, for she had known him long and well, she went again and again to the window, and, ciasping her hands before her, looked with streaming eyes into the dull, unsympathetic sky, as if imploring the departed son of gestion that would restore the breath of life to the dead Mr. Jones.

But even in her grief she did not forget her whom she denounced as the origin of all the trouble that had suddenly descended. "She is the most horrible creature on the face

"Whom?" "MRS. PIKE. SHE HAS MADE ALL THE TROUBLE! Had it not been for her Mr. Jones might now be alive. Oh! what a cowardly murder! The poor man had done everything for Pike and his wife.

He had almost given them their rent free. He supported them. And here is the result, and all through her."

"What has she done?"

"It all came through her lying confessions. She rould confess to anything. She went around this uilding with a fresh confession on some new man

building with a fresh confession on some new man every day."

"Who did she confess to?"

"Everybody who would listen to her. She confessed to me. She confessed to my son here. She confessed to her husband."

"To what did she confess?"

"Everything she could think of. There was nothing too had for her to confess to."

"She confessed something to me every day," said Mr. H. C. Robinson, the dame's offspring."

"Why, the woman would confess to everybody that came along," chimed in the mother. "She made a business of it."

"But what were these confessions about?"

that came along, "chimed in the mother. "She made a business of it."

"But what were these confessions about?"

"About men," said the lady. "Yes, sir, she confessed her intimacy with men and made no secret of her shame. She gloried in it. She made a boast of it wherever she went. Have you seen her?"

"No, madam."

"She's as homely as a bedge fence."

"Did she give names in her confessions?"

"Of course she did; that was the worst of it."

"What were there names?"

"I remember one, "said young Robinson. "but that is all. That one was a young man named Mercer. She said he lent her money, 50 cents, because she was poor.

"Did she tell you that?"

"She did, for a fact."

"How came she to talk to you about such things?"

"She wanted me to lend her a dollar, because

"She did, for a fact."

"How came she to talk to you about such things?"

"She wanted me to lend her a dollar, because she had no money to buy clothing and food, and I said Mercer had only lent her half a dollar and she admitted it, but said I could afford more. She would repay it, she said."

"The RE HUSBAND KNOW OF THESE THINGS?"

"To be sure he did," replied Mrs. Robinson; "she always told him what she did and how much she made by begging."

"How do you know she told him?"

"Why, I asked him If he knew what was going on, and he said she told him. He said he was sorry for her, but their finances were very low, and they needed the money."

"Did she give the money to him?"

"I think she did sôme of it, though I am not sure. Perhaps she keep what she made and he kept what he made."

"How long has this state of affairs existed?"

"I don't know, but ever since I knew them."

"How iong have they been here?"

"Since last fall."

"Can't you think of some other confessions?"

"Yes, but that was A LIE, AN AWFUL LIE.

There was no truth in that confession."

"Were the rest true?"

"They might have been. I suppose they were."

"Did she confess Jones to her husband?"

"They might have been. I suppose they were."

"Did she confess Jones to her husband?"

"Of course. That was what made the fuss."

"Bid her husband believe her?"

"Not he. He said she was such an awful liar that he wouldn't believe her in anything."

"Then why did he kill Jones?"

"I don't know."

"Didn't he extract a confession from his wife and Jones too."

"From his wife, yes; but from Jones, never. He wouldn't confess, for he had never done anything wrong."

"Did her husband say he didn't believe her confession on Jones."

"Yes, and he said worse than that; he said he didn't believe any of her confessions, because she couldn't prove them."

"Why, "said young Robinson, "she used to confess about coople she never saw."

"That's what she did, "chimed in his mother. "She would tell the awfullest lies about everybody."

"Not she. She knows what she's about."

"Did she and her hasband separate?"

"He said he was going to get a divorce from her,

and he went away for a while, but he came back hast week and they fived together over Sunday."
"Do you know the nature of her confession about Jones?"
"Yes; it was like all the rest, but nobody be-lieved it."

"SHE MADE A DEAD SET ON JONES," observed young Robinson. "You know she is a blonde, and one day she came down with her eyebrows all black. "I'm going to catch Jones, said she to me, 'don't I look pretty? I asked her what she wanted to catch Jones for. 'Oh!' said she, 'if I can catch Jones we can get our rent free.'"

"Was it after that she made her confession as to

him"
"Yes; it was after that."
"When was it you had that conversation with her?"
"I don't remember exactly; it was a short time ago, a few months perhaps."
"What was her reputation around the building, among the ladies, Mrs. Robinson?"
"It was bad. She had a fearful reputation."
"Did Jones know of it."
"Of course he did. Everybody knew of it."
"How long had she had that reputation?"
"A long time. I wouldn't have anything to do with her.

"How long a time?"
"I don't know exactly how long; but some little Why didn't Jones get rid of her?"

"Monny" About a week ago. I think it was a week ago last Tuesday."
"Why didn't he get rid of her before?"
"I don't know. I suppose he couldn't very 'Then I understand she staid here some time

after her confession as to Jones?"
"Yes, she staid here awhile."
"Did Jones eyer know of her confessions as to other men?" he did. Everybody knew it."
"Of course he did. Everybody knew it."
"Did he know of her confession as to him?"
"Of course he did."
"What did he say about it?"
"He said it was a lie."
"Who did he telt so?"
"He told me so."

"He told me so."
Did he tell Pike so?"
'Yes, he told Pike it was a lie."
'Did he tell her so?"
'Mrs. Pike? Yes, he told her she knew it was

untrue."

"How long ago was the?"

"I don't remember."

"But she staid here after that?"

"Yes. she staid here.

"AND JONES SUPPORTED THEM?"

"They were very poor. Pike was a phrenologist, and we used to let him examine our heads, and pay him something for it."

"Did Pike owe Jones money?"

"Yes."

"'Yes."
"How much?"
"I don't know. He owed Jones some, for Jones had his note for \$24."
"He was mach more did he owe him?"
"He owed for rent."
"Mayoe the note covered that?"
"I don't know."
"Was Jones in the habit of letting Pike have

"I think so."
"I think so."
"Up to what time?"
"Why, all the time."
"Up to a week ago?"
"I don't know." Did Jones let Pike have money after the consion?"
'I don't know."
'Did Pike ever make any threats as to what he wild do?"

ould do?"
"Never."
"Did the two men ever quarrel that you know "I don't know that they ever did."
"Did Pike ever manifest any anger towards

Jones?"
"I never knew that he did."
"Was Pike unkind to his wife?"
"No, he treated her very kindly."
"What did he say about her conduct?"
"He always said he was sorry for her, very sorry for her, and she said she was never married

sorry for her, and she said she was never married to him."

"What room did they occupy?"
"Hoom 18, up-stairs."
"They didn't pay any."
"They didn't pay any."
"The son turned away to talk the matter over with a boon companion, and his mother went back to her vigils about the corpse.

"No," said Dr. Ramsby, who was standing by, "I don't think whatever else Jones may have done, that he was ever intimate with Mrs. Pike."
"She confesses to it."
"I don't care if she does. I don't believe her for one."

ne."

'Did you know Jones very well?"

'Indeed I did."

'What was his habit in that respect?"

'He may have been intimate with a great many omen, but with Mrs. Pike never."

'With whom then?"

women, but with Miss. Pike never.

"With whom then?"

"There is a lady bending over him now."

"With her."

Mrs. Robinson arose from a stooping position beside the dead man, and went to the window again, looking out in tearful but mute appeals to the far-away Menomince, who for once failed to direct the beseeching medium how to cure a stricken patient."

GENEVIEVE PIKE.

of the cells at the Armory, on a hard bench, contemplating with a dubious visage a not very inviting bed, sat Mrs. Genevieve Pike. She wore a round hat, a faded shawl, and a black dress, and her whole appearance was wonderfully wo-legone, though somewhat grotesque. Her hands were folded apathetically on her lap, and her spirit seemed bound up in calculations as to whether she could wrest from that scarcely voluptuous couch a CATCH JONES?"

Tair night's lodging. There was a necessar look

"Never said a word to him about it. He is a boy in her face, a look of mingled regret that circumstances should have so unfortunately combined, and suspicion that the watches of the darkness might not be entirely disassociated from gory con-tests with creatures migratory in their habits and predatory in their natures. She did not im-press the casual bystander that she might be the heroine of an awful tragedy. Her drooping figure and her common face were indicative more of a despairing country girl out of a job than a woman for whose faults a man had gone among the spirits to satisfactorily establish or essentially disprove his cherished theories. Occasionally she

would turn her face toward the grated side of her cell and wink her big eyes solemnly at the turn-key, but her thought went back to the bed upon which her speculations rested, and she became absorbed again in the study of her prospects.

She rose up quickly as her name was called, and noked her nose between the hars.

The turnkey opened the door, and shutting it with a clang walked off to wonder if it was such hard work to get out a newspaper as it appeared to

There was a chair with a back and a chair without, and taking the chair with the greater accomlishments, she settled herself for a conv plishments, she settled herself for a conversation. It seemed to be a relief to her to find some one willing to hear her talk. The apathy went out of her hands, and the look of mingled regret and suspicion faded from her face. She straightened out, and prepared herself for a revelation of her trials

and sorrows.

Mrs. Robinson had said she was as

HOMELY AS A HEDGE FENCE,-. HOMELY AS A HEDGE FENCE,—
a criticism suggested by the visage whenever the
light strikes upon it. She is rather under medium
height. Her hair is blonde, with a sort of yellowish streak running through it. Her complexion is muddy though not dark, that is, it is not clear and muddy though not dark, that is, it is not clear and fresh. Her jaw is broad, and her wide mouth scarcely closes over strong, broad teeth, not particularly complimented by nature either in color or shape. Her nose, too, has seen better days, before it got an awkward twist in the neighborhood of the bridge. But her eyes are better. They are blue, and wide, and clear. There is not much womanly sympathy in them, nor a "wonderful depth of womanly love," but they are sharp and in a measure calculating, and tell the story of the woman's life of suxious care for herself and intense affection for her own interests. "What does Mr. Jones says?" she asked sharply. "I have not talked with him." "Why not?" "He is not in a condition to speak plainly." "Is he going to die!" she asked, "does he suffer much pain?" "He was reclining on a sofa when I saw him." "Not don't know what he says about it, then "Not I haven't spoken to him at all. What can you say?" "He is a good man."

"No, I haven't spoken to him at all. What can you say?"
"He is a good man."
"What is your full name?"
"Generieve Pike."
"What was your maiden name
"I won't tell."
"Why not:"
"My family are respectable, and I don't want them to know of this."
"Where were you born?"
"In England."
"How old are you?"
"Thirty-two."
"How long have you been married?"

"How old are you"
"Thirty-two."
"How long have you been married?"
"Sixteen years. I was married when I was 16.
"Any children?"
"Three."
"What are their names and ages?"
"Genevieve, 13; Rosalie, 10; and Christine, 6.
"Do You KNOW MES. ROBINSON?"
"I just know her from living in the sam

"I just know her from living in the sai house."

"Ever talk with her?"

"Just in passing her by."

"Ever tell her you were not married to Pike?"

"Who? Me?"

"Never said such a thing in my life. "

"Are you really married?"

"I am."

"Got a certificate?"

"I have."

"Where were you married?"

"In St. Louis."

"When did you come to Chicago?"

"Two years ago."

"Whare did you live?"

"At No. 600 State street, first. About a year ago we went to Jones' house, No. 148 West Washington street. After that I went back to State street, and my husband went to Dakota. About the lat of October we went to live in the Religio-Philosophical Building."

"Had you and your husband lived pleasantly?"

"Up to New Year's last."

"What happened then?"

"I don't know."

"Did you quarrel?"

"We didn't exactly quarrel."

"What was the matter?"

had been inconstant?"

She looked toward the grating and then looked back sharply.

"Who bold you so?"

"Did Mr. Jones rain you?"

Her lips parted and her eyes glared.

"Did he?" the question was repeated to her.

"Must I teli?"

"Yes."

"MR. JONES AND I WERE SEAR PRIENDS."

"Mes. Jones and I were sear friends."
"Were you and he unjust to your husband?"
"Who told you this?" she asked.
"Mrs. Robinson."
"How does she know?"
"You told her."
"Did she tell you about herself?"
"I didn't ask her."
"You'd better, if you want some fine stories."
"What are tney?"
She moved restlessly, and disregarded the question. Then she solloquized:
"Perhaps I had better tell the whole truth."
"Tell it."
"Jealousy made all the trouble."
"Jealousy made all the trouble."
"My husband and Mrs. Robinson."
"What had she to do with it?"
"She was jealous of Jones."
"And your husband?"
"Of me."
"How did if come about?"
"She called my husband to her room one day and told him that Jones and I were intimate. They were together five hours."
"Was it true?"
"It was."

were together ave hours."

"Was it true?"

"It was."

"It was."

"I will. TELL TOU NOW ALL ABOUT IT, and I will tell you the truth. I am a Christian woman, a good woman, and you can rely on what I say. "Up to last November I had resisted Mr. Jones for a year with all my strength. He importuned, he beseeched me to yield to him, but I steadily refused his appeals. My husband and I got along together well enough. We occupied the same room, but we did not live as man and wife. It was no fault of mine, but that is the way we were sluated. In November last my husband said he was going West. Mr. Jones renewed his importunities, and at last I consented. On the 17th of November, he and I entered into an agreement, whereby we covenanted to live together as man and wife, he to support me, and I to bear toward him the same relation as if legally married to him. He further stipulated that if I should have a son, he would make that son heir to everything be owned, and would take care of me all of my life. In furtherance of that agreement we entered into marital relations on the 23d of November, and that was the inception of the intimacy. He took the room next mine, and communicating with mine. He agreed to be faithful to me, and I to him."

"Did you keep your contract with him?" 'Had you been unfaithful to your husband be-

Never."
Do you know a Mr. Mercer?
Slightly. He was Mrs. Robinson' ssecretary.
Did you ever confess to relations with him?"
No. I never did." "No, I never did."
"Do you know young Robinson?"
"I just know him."
"Did you ever act in an undignised manner with him?"
"No: does he say so?"
"He says you did, and that you asked him for a dollar."

dollar."
It is a lie. Mr. Jones is the only man with whom I have been inconstant to my marriage DID JONES KEEP HIS COVENANT WITH YOU?" "No, he did not. Twice I went to Mrs. Robin-son's room in the night, and called his name sud-denly, and he answered cach time. I dragged him out both times, and he promised me not to do so again."
"Was he otherwise unfaithful to you?"

braided him to denotive. "
"When did all this happen?"
"I found him in Mrs. Robinson's room some time ago, and again a week ago Sunday night. It was only a few weeks ago I caught him with the

time ago, and again a week ago Sunday night. It was only a few weeks ago I canght him with the servant girl."

"What did you do about all this?"

"I put a stop to it, and that made all the trouble. Mrs. Robinson became jealous, and told my husband all about my conduct."

"Then your husband did not go away?"

"Oh! no; he was here all the while."

"And you were living together?"

"Yes, certainly."

"And with Jones, too?"

"Yes; my husband had a room on the West Side, and he went over there a good seal."

"What did Mrs. Robinson tell him?"

"She told him everything. It was about New-Year's, just after I had caught him in her room the first time. As I told you, she called my husband and spent five hours telling him the story."

"Had you told her?"

"No."

"Did you ever black up your eyebrows and TELL YOUNG ROBINSON YOU WERE GOING TO CATCH JONES!"

"Never said a word to him about it. He is a boy

TELL YOUNG ROBINSON YOU WERE GOING TO CATCH JONES?"

'Never said a word to him about it. He is a boy to me, and I wouldn't tell him such things. He'd better keep pretty quiet. Jones saved him from going to jail for robbery not long since."

'What did your husband say to you?"

'He asked me if it was true, and I told him it was not; it was all a lie."

'Did he go to Jones?"

'Yes, and Jones told him it was a lie too."

'What did he do then?"

'He didn't know what to do. Mrs. Robinson said it was rore, and Jones and I said it was not. What could he do?"

'Well, I'll you. Mrs. Robinson kept banging away at him, and he at me. I stuck it out as long as I could, and finally I half admitted that berhaps it might have been so. Then he went to Jones and Jones owned up he liked me pretty well."

'What did he do then?"

'Then he went back to Mrs. Robinson and told her what he had found out, and she advised him not to give it up, but keep at it, and he'd find out all about it before long. So he went at Jones again, and they had a regular quarre!."

'What was esid?"

'I never knew what they said, but they quarreled for a while, and my husband came back to me. and insisted on knowing all about it. He brought Mrs. Robinson with him, and between them they made me own up."

'Did you confess it all?"

'The whole thing. I just gave right up. It was no use trying to conceal it any longer."

'What Told Your husband DO ON THAT?"

'He went to Jones and told him I had confessed and Jones haif-way confessed too. He gave him enough to confrm his suspicion."

'Did your husband threaten him?"

'Yes, they had an awful quarre!

'Yes, they had an awful quarre!

'On't know that I ever did, but I thought he would have vengeance before he got through."

'What made you think so?"

'Oh! I don't know, but I thought he would have vengeance before he got through."

'What made you think so?"

'Oh! I don't know, but I thought he would."

'He did."

'He did."

'He did."

"He did."
"Give you any money?"
"It didn't come exactly in the shape of money?"
"What shape did it come in?"
"He took care of me."
"Was your husband poor?"
"No, he was not."
"Did he have money?"
"He did, and he loaned money to Jones."
"He loaned him \$25 at one time."
"Any more?"
"I don't know whether there was any more or it."

"Did Jones ever give your husband any

"Did Jones ever give money"

"I don't think he did."
"Did he give him any after your confession?"
"No. My hasband would not take any then.
That was a stain that money could not wipe out."
"How about the note your husband took from Jones to-day?"
"I didn't know of any."
"He took a note of \$24, and he had it when he

"He took a note of \$23, and he had it when he was arrested?"
"I didn't know of that."
"Did you know of your husband owing Jones any money for anything?"
"No. I don't believe he did."
"Was that confession of intimacy with Jones the only one you ever made to your husband?"
"It was."
"You never confessed to intimacy with any one else?"

"You never confessed to intimacy with any one else?"
"Never in all my life."
"Didn't you confess to Mrs. Robinson and her son that you had disgraced yourself, and give names?"
"I never did."
"What do you know of the quarrel to-day?"
"Not a thing."
"Don't you know your husband and Jones quarreled this afternoon?"
"I heard so, and I suppose that is what I am here for. But I don't see what they want of me."
"Haven't you heard that your husband shot Jones?"

"Haven't you heard that your husband shot Jones"

"Yes, I have heard so, but I don't know anything about it. I piedge you my honor as a Christian woman, I never knew of any quarrel or trouble to-day until I was brought here. Do you know what they want of me?"

"I suppose they want you as a witness."

"Well, I can prove all is say, and I can PROVE MY STANDING AND REFUTATION.
I have always been a good Christian."

"Now, if you don't believe what I say," she continued, "I want you to come buck here before you publish anything, and I can prove all I have said."

"Did you ever hear your husband say that you were such an internal liar that he wouldn't believe a word you utlessed?"

about when I am in such trouble. It is a shame, it is, "
Then she went 'ack to her bench and drouped over and fastened her reflections on the bed again.
The confession she made to Pike as to her relations with Jones was verbal, but subsequently he extracted the following jurat sort of a document from her, and it was found in his pocket when he was searched:

More than the state of the solution of sol

PIKE'S STORY.

PIKE'S STORY.

A MUCH-INJURED HUSBAND.

On going down into the cells at the Harrison Street Station the visitor could see in the second from the main hallway a tail man and thin pacing up and down or sitting upon a bench. He had circulars beside him among his papers, and from them as well as from the man himself it was easy to learn that he was William C. Pike, who commonly used the title of "Professor" before his name, and explained after it that he was a physiognomist, a physiologist, a psychologist, and a phrenologist. His pronunciamento continues:

Of the Character and Capacities of Men, Women, and Children, with advice respecting Health, Business, Education, Marriage, etc. His Fareno-Chara, explain swers to over 100 imperiana qualitations respecting the individual examined. Instruction in the Science on reasonable terms.

Armed with this general exhibit of who Pike

reasonable terms.

Armed with this general exhibit of who Pike was, the reporter who had looked him up proceeded to sak him some questions bearing on the crime, its cause, and the parties' interested. Following are those questions and answers which con nect themselves with the case:

'Were you born in the West" "No. I was born in the west."
"No. I was born in Western New York."
"You.are, I believe, a physiologist?"
"Yes, and a phrenologist."
"Have you lives long in the West?"
"I have been in Chicago only since last fall this ne."

time."

"Where were you before that?"

"I had been for some time in Dakota."

"Engaged in giving lectures and instruction."

"Yes; I had been giving lectures in Yankton and some other places, but my chief business out there was to secure my homestead?"

"Had you claimed a homestead under the general act?"

"Had you claimed a homestead under the general act?"

"Yes, and had settled upon it and lived a part of the five years necessary to secure it."

"How did you happen to

BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH JONES?"

"I had had some correspondence with him about publishing my wife's book, and we went to see him about it when we came here last fall."

"That is how you came to be living in his building, is it?"

him about it when we came here last fall."

"That is how you came to be living in his building, is it?"

"Yes, we went there when we came to the city, and staid until a short time ago, when we went over on the West Side to live."

"How came you to suspect Jones of anything of what you accused him when you came in?"

"I had thought all along that there was something wrong, and it had gradually grown so that I fully believed it, and had proof of it."

"By proof, I suppose you mean what your wife told you?"

"Partly that and some other things which went far to convince me that

JONES WAS A HYPOCRITICAL SCONDREL";
and then, without any observable reason, Prof. Pike began to sob and weep, and said in a broken way:

"Why, that hypocrite once told my wife that when he first saw her he said to himself, Just, so sure as I know that I shall some day die, just so sure will I some day hold that woman in my embrace and hear her tell me that ashe loves me'; and all the while that he was plotting that crime he was professing to be my friend, and pretending to be as good and kind to me as one man can be to another: it was 'Professor that' while he was seducing my poor wife. But I killed him for it, and sent him before a just Judge who will judge him as he deserves, and I am willing to meet him there that we both may receive what we should."

The reporter mumbled someshing about there being a very fair chance of his meeting Jones shortly, and proceeded:

"Can you explain how it was that your wife did not complain to you at first when Jones persei proceeded:
'Can you explain how it was that your wife did
complain to you at first when Jones perse-

"I DO NOT BLAME HER AT ALL, "I DO NOT BLAME HER AT ALL, poor, innocent thing. She is but a child as far as will-power is concerned, and Jones was a man of wonderful and extraordinary will-power, and when he exerted it over my wife she yielded to him as, I fully believe, a thousand other women have done. Why, he was living right along with a woman in the house, the infernal hypecrite, and all the while he had a wife and family in the country." "Did you charge him with the crime when you

went up to his room to-day?"
"I satisfied myself that the man was guilty, and then I killed nim."
"Did he confess to you that he was guilty?"

"Once or twice?"
"Two shots; both in the same place, as near a

possible."
"And then you came away?"
"Yes. I came over here, and told the what I had done."
"Something has been said about

given by you to Jones. Did you have that out talking about it while you were in his room?"
"Yes; he had the note."
"You brought it away with you, I believe."
"I don't know that I did; I don't remember anything about it."

hing about it."

'Did you have any quarre! with Jones about the oote to-day, or any other day?"

'I decline to say anything about the note in any

"I decline to say anything about the note in any way."
"One more thing—when did your wife first tell you about Jones' doings?"
"Oh, it was some time ago; several weeks."
"Then why in the name of all the saints at once didn't you go to Jones then with it?"
"Because I didn't believe it; I didn't think it could be true."
"But if you didn't believe it in the first place, how came you to believe it afterwards?"
"Because I had additional proof—proof of my own—proof that couldn't be mistaken."
"You refer to what Jones himself told we no?"
"Yes, I mean what he himself told me this afternoon."

"Yes, I mean what he himself told me this afternoon."
"But still I cannot understand how it was that you shouldn't have believed the story when your wife first told you, or at least done something about it then."

After repeating this question in various forms, and failing in every case to get an answer, the reporter gave it up, and came away.

THE MURDRIER

is a most extraordinary-looking man, and rather repulsive at first sight. He is of that peculiarly languard, wan, long-haired, cadaverous, sunkeneyed, wild-visaged, and generally uncombed appearance that the public are given to expect of great but unappreciated reformers. Disregarding his own estimate as untrustworthy, he is about 45 years of age, five feet line inches in beight, and can scarcely weigh more than 130 pounds, so worn and wan is he. He has a stragely, wavy, uneven heard and mustache, which utterly refuse to bear the smallest resemblance to the civilized article. His eye is a curious one, and gives one the impression that he cannot look straight at a questioner,—altogether an unprepossessing fraction of the race.

THAT NOTE.

THE PART IT HAD IN THE TRAGEDY.

There is one chapter in the case which is likely to have a bearing on the public opinion in the case of Pike. It appears that he had been eccepying one of the rooms in Mr. Jones' building from the time he came to the city to about ten days before the murder, and had not been a prompt paying tenant, or even one given to paying at all, so that when he was ready to leave he was in debt to Jones some \$24. For this sum Mr. Jones took a note, saying to Pike at the time that he "might pay it along as he could." The only knowledge which any one had of Pike's presence in the building yesterday was that some of the printers saw him come in, and remarked that "the philosopher" had just come back. A short time afterward Mr. Jones came out of his own room and went to the business office, and asked Mr. Bundy for Mr. Pike's note, which he carried back with him into his own room. After the policeman had kicked in the door, and the friends had gone in, it was found that THAT NOTE. THE NOTE HAD DISAPPRARED,

but that a small bit of paper had on it figures relative to the interest on said note. It was one of the endeavors of the reporters to find the main document's whereabouts, but he was unsuccessful, though it is clear Pike had it with him when he

though it is clear Pike had it with him when he went to the station.

SIDNET THOMAS,

Beq., a friend and neighbor of deceased, makes the following statement bearing on the subject of the note:

I went to Mr. Jones' rooms about 8 o'clock this evening, and, learning that shortly after Mr. Pike came into the building this afternoon, Mr. Jones went into an adjoining room for a promissory note which he held against Pike, and that the note was nowhere to be found, and that a pencil memorandum was found on the table having reference to the interest on the note, I immediately went over to the station and asked Capt. Backley for an interview with the prisoner. This was granted. I said to Mr. Pike:

"I was a friend of Mr. Jones, and I come to ask you why you killed him?" His reply was: "I will tell you; he seduced my wife." Said I: "Mr. Pike. it is known that while you were in Mr. Jones' office he called for your note;

Said I, "Did you carry that note alway with yon?"
His answer was, "I don't know."
Said I, "Will you be kind enough to examine and see if you have that note?" He said he would, and immediately got his overcoat, searched his pocketa, and finally said he could not find it. Said I, "Have you destroyed that note?"
He said that he had not.
Said I, "Did you have any difficulty with Mr. Jones shout that note?"
Said he, "I decline to answer."
Said he, "I decline to answer."
Said I, "You seem to be willing to talk freely about everything but that note, and it looks very singular that you will say nothing about that."
And he said he should decline to any anything about the note.

DIETZSCH TAKES A HAND. THE JURY.

THE JURY.

The Coroner was notified immediately, the sonin-law of the deceased wishing to have the fanfaronade of the law and justice over with as soon
as possible, in order that the body of the deceased
might be at once forwarded for burial to his wife
and relatives residing at St. Charles, Kane County.
He arrived at about 4 o'clock, in company with
Deputy-Coroner Korn, and proceeded at once to
impanel a jury. Men were picked as they were
found, without respect to nationality, in the immediate neighborhood, and the panel was announced as follows: T. Ormsby, foreman, John
Parker, Harris Greenberger, Frank Schweinfarth,
Jacob Pull, F. Dussent, W. Pittman, F.
Hoffman, W. G. Scott, J. B. Stranger,
F. Brandt, and E. K. Johnson. They were sworn
as usual over the dead body, and after viewing the
wound, the apparent cause of death, they were adjourned by Coroner Dietzsch's order until 2:30 this
afternoon, when the investigation will be com-

alternoon, when the investigation will be commenced in the South Division Police Court. The post-mortem examination will be made this morning by Dr. N. P. Holden, County Physician. One very singular fact in connection with this examination is, that only one wound can be found upon Jone's person by the several physicians who yesterday examined the body, while Pike asserts that he shot him twice. Now, either both builets entered the same spot leaving but apparently one wound in the body, and the chances of such a coincidence are as a million to one, or else either one of the two builets failed to hit the mark, a much more reasonable conclusion. But this stray builet cannot be found even after a most minute search for it.

After leaving the house of death the Coroner proceeded to the Armory, where he found Pike incarcerated in a cell, just after having been committed on a mittimus without bail by Justice Summerfield, who had listened to Pike's story of the affair.

"WHAT WITNESSES DO YOU WISH SUMMONED for your side of the case?" inquired the Coroner of Mrs. Pike.

"What is my case?" inquired she. "I am only a witness in the case myself."

"Then you have no witnesses whom you want summoned?" and the Coroner passed on to Pike, who occupied an adjoining cell, and who was leaning against the grating with his head resting on his arms, folded in front of him. Dietzsch bent down to catch whatever the prisoner might say, and put the same questions to him., No answertame, and the question propounded. The reply came with a "boo-hoo" and a gush of tears that startled the silence of the scene as if a tornado had burst upon it. "I leave my case with God Almichty; He is my befender." The passionate, dramatic tone with which these words were spoken impressed itself deeply upon the minds of the hearer, filled as they were with the emotion of a murdered trying to strengthen his mind with the idea that the deed was justifiable. But there followed a reaction in the minds of the listeners.—the ridiculous after the sublime. This was s

JONES' WHEREABOUTS. The fact that the man who was yesterday hurried into eternity was a leading Spiritualist, and one of the best-known champions of that peculiar shade of belief, naturally led to the idea that possibly Jones, in his present disembodied shape, might have something to say. Pike had made his statement, Mrs. Pike had made her confession, and both declarations on their face looked bad for Jones. Figuratively he had been trampled upon; practically his reputation as a preacher of the higher moralities had been blasted. In life he held the belief that Socrates and Shakspeare, Dan Webster and Ben Franklin, possessed the faculty of producing themselves in a somewhat gauzy and nebalous condition to the true believers. What more natural than that he should give a practical exemplification of his faith, and that being The fact that the man who was yesterday hurrie "I knew where to shoot to kill, and I shot
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about the deep damnation of his taking off. Why should not the lamented Jones be willing, nay should not the lamented Jones be willing, nay should not the lamented Jones be willing, nay all the her the trouble came in. Owen Glendower on a certain occasion expressed to the fiery Hotspur his consident belief that he could call up sprits from the wasty deep. And he was met with the chilling rejoinder that Hetspur could do the same, "but then the question follows, will they come?" It was necessary not only to call upon Jones, but to call him in such a way that he should have no alternative but off growth or could not fall to answer the summons of a properly-qualified practitioner in demonology. A reference to the daily papers furnished the addresses of several of these, and a reporter started out to find them, and, through their instrumentality, Jones. It was then about 7 hp. m., and S. S. J. had nearly five hours' start of the searcher after knowledge.

First on the list came.

\*\*RENNER\*\*

\*\*Pirst on the list came.

\*\*RENNER\*\*

\*\*Pirst on the list came.

\*\*RENNER\*\*

\*\*RENNER\*\*

\*\*Pirst on the six energy and comply feunile of about 50 years of age. She hold to her maiernal boson a very plump German baby, and answered the reporter's interrogatory as to whether she were a Spritualist with the declaration that she "did not tell them evenings." It soon became evident that Mrs. Renner had not graduated in the higher branches, and was simply a forting-seller. But she was very civil, and gratultously oftened the information therourfibers fully posted in such matters.

\*\*DR\*\* FRAU BERTIA.NEDERMANN\*

\*\*DR\*\* FRAU BERTIA.NEDERMANN

Taylor announced that the sprit Fox was present, charged with a meas S. Jones, and the reporter and "Per George Fox, through the medium trumpet, announced that Mr. Jones suddenly transferred to the realms of had not yet realized his condition, dazed and dazzied that he could not yet could not yet it onlars as to what had happened. If ye any information as to why the ticulars as to what had happened. No give any information as to why the hilke had with deadly pistol-bail takes. And furthermore deponent declined to a information tailied so exactly with the d of Mr. Taylor beforehand that it was un Jones could be produced on short notic remarkable. The reporter attempted quiry as to Mrs. Pike, but the ghos declining to go into such delicate matt seance then broke up, dones having been back to earth within eight hours of his therefrom.

JONES' LIFE. Stevens S. Jones, the victim of the tragedy, was an old settler in the West, having been numbered among her active business men about forty years ago. He was born in Barre, Vt., six miles from the capital of the State, July 29, 1813, which made his age 64 years. He came from a farming family, but was fortunate enough to have a liberal, intelligent mother. In 1832, when he was 10 years of age, he entered upon the study of the law, and was occupied with that profession until his removal to St. Charles, Ill., in 1838. May 1 of that year he was married to Lavinia M. Camp, and ten days afterward they left for this this State. For some years after reaching this State Mr. Jones

(Continued on the Eighth Page.) BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrap, iren teething, softens the gums, reduces ion, allays all pain. Sure to regulate the

Boland's Aromatic Bitter Wine of Iron is emedy for nervous deblity, impovershed blood and impaired digestion. Depot, 53 Clark street.

POLITICAL. TO SAMUEL GLICKAUF, ESQ

Alderman of the 18th Ward

FINANCIAL

WANTED.

FOR SALE. Bank Stocks. Chicago Gas Co. Bonds. EDWARD L. BREWSTER 101 Washington-st.

MORTGAGE LOANS. \$100,000 at 7 per cent. Money here. De-

7 PER CENT. \$1,200! \$1,500! \$2,000! TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT. Funds in band. Cas close at core. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL. Poreign Exchange bought and sold. City and County Orders and Vouchers bought or money advanced of ame. Rents discounted and money toaced on mort-gage and warehouse receipts. LAZARTS SILVER man, Bank Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

TO RENT. TO RENT.

THE SPLENDID PALACE STORE Now occupied by Keen, Cooke & Co., in Booksellers Row. State-st. The whole building or part of same. It will be vacated the 15th of April.

Also the four floors. Scales, over Store 204 Mource st., adjoining Fifth-av. Same are well lighted and used with a steam elevator, which is included in a low reas. Fine location for jobbing or commission.

J. M. Williams, Nixon Building, corner LaSalie and Monroe-sts.

40,000 SUPERFICIAL FEET TO RENT.

At Kenwood, near station of Hyde Park trains, on Hyde Park av., at Forty-fifth st., a cice Manasad-roof house with modern improvements, large grounds, with barn. Also, a lovely cottage of 7 rooms are nice grounds from the ist of May. Inquire of J. E. OTIS, No. 70 Madison-st., or on the premises. TO RENT.

Second and third floors of 229 and 231 State-st.—dimensions 36x136—from May L. HILGER, JENKINS & PAXON. OFFICE OF VESSEL OWNERS TOWING COMPANY,

244 South Water-st. PROPOSALS FOR COAL 5 Seeled hids will be received at the office of the Year Owners' Towing Co., 260 South Water-et., Chicago, H. until Monday, Add is seen, for termining (5.000) five thousand tone of One, more or less, during meant season of navigation, acreened and delivers on board of tug boats, night or day. Bids must specification of dock for delivery. The Company reserves the right to accept or rejecting the company of the Chicago, March 10, 1877.

TAXES

Pay your PERSONAL Tax this week to avo evy. 158 WASHINGTON-ST. MARK KIMBALL, Town Collector. GRAND RAFFLE. The rading-out of the 30 Mosaic Pictures made be artist. Mr. H. Pisher, will come of best Saturday to 17th of March, commencing at 6 s. m. All friends re respectfully invited. WILLIAM MESTER. 144 Michigan-st.

FARM WANTED. Wanted, an improved farm within 100 miles chicago, not to exceed \$12,000 in value, in hange for a good brick store in heart of the clear.

TURNER & BOND,

102 Washington-st., Chicago

OIL TANKS. A FOIL TANKS

\$10,000. Mr. L. does engaged to her, but wrote him a letter marrying him, and seeking some other da very worthy one Breisch (who was and was married to Stortz tried hard to 'PATHIES.

PROMISE.

14.—A shit for breach

ed at North Lansing,

Tby Mrs. Stortz,—

10.000. Mr. L. does

The New Open Board of Brokers to Be Closed --- Raffread Bonds.

The Produce Markets Steadier and Less Active-Breadstuffs Quiet.

Provisions Firmer, with a Larger Export-Hove ment-Rumor of a Corner in Cats.

#### FINANCIAL.

reumstances of the loan market rem

The circumstances of me load market remained unchanged. There is a fair demand for accommodation from nearly all departments of business. Much of this is connected with the spring business, and some of it is due to poor collections. Bates of discount are 8@10 per cent at the benks to good customers. On the street business is quiet at bank rates.

New York Exchange was sold between banks at 25@50c per \$1,000 premium.

The clearings were \$2,900,000.

THE AMERICAN MINING EXCHANGE.

On Monday the American Mining Exchange of New York began business at their new quarters, to 60 Broadway. The largest transactions were Hakill, Merrimac, Seaton consolidated, and libha and Cleveland. The committee having the aster in charge declare their intention to subject it stocks to a rigid scrutiny before placing them stocks to a rigid scrutiny before placing them the list, and to exclude those of all bogus con-

END OF THE NEW STOCK BOARD.

The new Open Board of Brokers, started in New York by some of the heavy Wall street operators who were kept out of the Stock Exchange in order that its members might continue to mulct them in heavy commissions, is about to be abandoned. Its promoters, one of whom had to pay \$460,000 in commissions last year to members of the Stock Exchange, have gained their point. They are to be admitted to the Stock Exchange, and their allies in the Gold-Room are to be admitted to the Supplementary Exchange recently organized by the Stock Exchange in the Gold-Room. When these arangements have been completed, the rates of commission are to be raised again, but not as high as altherto. They will probably be ½ for all transactions for outsiders, and 1-32 between members.

CALIFORNIA MINING ASSESSMENTS.

The list of mining assessments for February. END OF THE NEW STOCK BOARD.

list of mining assessments for February, public in San Francisco footed up \$871, 301 alifornia mines, and \$02,800 for Nevada

es.

MUNICIPAL FINANCES OF NEW YORK.

ae debt of New York City is \$160,000,000.

taxes are \$33,000,000. The population is
0,000. The debt amounts to \$133 per man,

nan and child of population; and the taxation
27.50 per head.

1, 200, 000. The debt amounts to \$133 per man, woman and child of population; and the taxation to \$27.50 per head.

In 1890, the debt of the United States was \$65.000, 000; or \$95, 000, 000 less than the present debt of New York City. In 1890, the taxes of the United States were \$53, 000, 000; or only \$20, 000, 000 more than the present taxation of New York City. New York Daily Bulletin.

THE NEW YORK INSURANCE DEPARTMENT SHAKEN.

—The latest testimony in the Continental Life case is not the least interesting. Mr. Anderson, late Receiver, testified that he ascertained, much to his surprise, on taking the Receivership, that the Company had never been examined by the Superintendent of Insurance. He immediately requested that energytic gentleman and faithful officer to make a thorough overhauling of the Continental's accounts and condition. But when Mr. Smythe appeared for that purpose he was "conxed" Mr. G. Hilton Scribner, Mr. Prost, and some others, each of whom contributed \$25 to to on a fashing excursion to Barnegat. They did their julicetting \$3 a piece cheaper than the assessment, and brought Mr. Smythe back "so shaken up" (by the motion of the noat) that he had to go right back to Albany, and so the examination was never made.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

8. B(d. .11134 .10734 .10836 .1113 .11034 .10939 .12234

BHOKERS' QUOTATIONS and for local investmen City and county bonds are firm at the quo-given below, and city railroad and other ass local stocks are in active request. Gov-

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.
ORK, March 15.—Gold opened at 104% and 104%. Carrying rates 1/61. Loans were att and at 2/63 for borrowing.
at London 55 pence. Here, allver bars greenbacks and 119% in gold. Silver coin at

Add in greenbacks and 119% in gold. Silver coin discount. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were firm, with the largest business in Rock Island sevens, which sold at 107. State securities were quiet. Stocks at the opening were generally lower, and all stocks were irregular. After the second call is market was firm, but became weak and declined wards the close. Lake Shore, New York Cental, and Michigan Central were decidedly lower on a announcement that the Lake Shore Company clined to carry out their agreement to put up assenger rates West and East on a basis of 22 from hicago to New York to Besion. The probable men for refusal is that negotiation between New ork Central and Erie, having in view an advance rates between points in this State, have not to been completed, and, therefore, New brk Central cannot afford to have rough passenger fares pet up Chicago. Buriling at 42 grespectively. Coal stocks were strong higher on the report of a strike by the coal nance of \$3,000,000 reserved for the bonds are issued at 80 per cent, per cent on the investment. A sevided, the operation of which ought to advance the price of the The transactions were 115, -ich 16,000 were Wester Union

New York Central, 10,000 Lackawanna, 7,000 Delaware, and 4,000 A. & P. Telegraph.

Money market easy: 203. Prime mercantile ipts, \$395,000.

Coupons, '87... riposa pfd... ams Express. ils-Fargo... perican Expr TO Ohio & Mississippi.

TO A. & P. Teiegraph.

See Missouri Pacific.

4294 Indians Central.

To B. & Q.

To Hannibai & St. Jo.

5054 Central Factific bonds.

507 U. P. bonds.

burg 894 U. P. iand grant.

3384 U. P. sinktur-fund.

STATE BONDS.

4385 Virginia. new.

4384 Missouri.

30

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, March 15:

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, March 15:

Canal st, 75 ft no flurrison st. w f., 50x100 ft, with buildings. do Harrison st. w f., 50x100 ft, with buildings. do North Franklin st, n f. 20x 100 ft, dated March 14.

So ft, with improvements, dated March 15.

So ft, with building No 746, dated March 15.

Chapla st. 281 ft e of Noble st, n f. 28x125 ft, with building No 746, dated March 15.

Chapla st. 281 ft e of Noble st, n f. 25x125 ft, with improvements, dated March 15.

Calumet av, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sts, w f. 22x125 ft, with building, dated March 16.

Salved March 15.

dated March 15.

dated March 15.

st. 25x100 ft, dated March 15.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RABUUS OF SEVEN MILES OR THE COURT-HOUSE.

Perry st, s w cor of Dunning st, e f. 198x1046 ft, with 175x1244 ft adjoining on Montana st, dated March 15.

120 ft, dated March 15.

120 ft, dated March 15.

· COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the

and the same	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, brls	3,911	4,410	6,643	6, 629
Wheat, bu	3,917	13,800	4,862	14,728
Corn, bu	38,610	39,655	33,881	65, 483
Osts, bu	_ 13,110	18, 260	13,918	4,068
Rye, bu	. 375	700	785	400
Barley, bu	1,620	2, 290	5, 625	4,768
Grass seed, lbs.	78, 563	93, 255	68,046	199,017
Flaxseed, lbs .	9, 190	34,920	40,000	21,640
B. corn, lbs	44, 485		21, 168	20,966
C. meats, lbs	463,855	86,470		1,217,134
Beef, tcs				-50
Beef, bris Pork, bris		70		41
Pork, bris		419	2,370	1,082
Lard, lbs		101, 386	1,291,520	82, 150
Tailow, lbs	21,805	15, 315	125, 500	64,515
Butter, lbs	48,009	45, 687	45,820	32,885
D. hogs. No	763	649	397	Dag 0130
Live hogs, No.	8,587	10, 269	4,986	3, 251
Cattle, No	4,328	3,720	3,872	3, 334
Sheep, No	1.827	3,315	1, 288	
Hides, lbs	83,001	155, 343	100,890	139,640
Highwines, bris		60	100	119
Wooi, lbs	25, 525	13, 250	20, 490	26, 250
Pótatoes, bu	1,772	20		732
Coal, tons	3,046	937	1,061	505
Hav. tons	33	40	4,004	
Lumber, m	~~ 169	268	1, 180	1,129
Stringles, m	- 16	740	479	375
Salt. bris	147	1,280	384	1,431
Poultry, lbs	17,637	37, 762	24.070	7,250
Poultry, coops.	4		88,010	1,000
Same, pkgs	70	. 34	**********	
Eggs, pkgs	888	645	627	473
Cheese, bxs	456	637	43	110
G. opples, oris.	16	150	-	140
Bears, bu	179	1, 139	113	140
THE REAL PROPERTY.		wi wood	110	**** ******

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 4,177 bu wheat, 4,105 bu corn, 1,786 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Thursday morning: 1 car rejected winter wheat, 1 car No. 2 N. W. wheat, 2 cars No. 2 spring, 10 cars No. 3 do, 6 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (21 wheat); 1 car yellow corn, 1 car No. 1 do, 3 cars high mixed do, 2 cars new do, 5 cars new mixed, 34 cars rejected do, 10 cars no grade (56 corn); 1 car white oats, 4 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars rejected do; 1 car No. 2 barley, 1 car rejected do. 7 total, 90 cars, or 37. barley, 1 car rejected do. Total, 90 cars, or 37, -000 bu. Inspected out: 9, 166 bu wheat, 2, 378 bu corn, 1,233 bu oats, 46, 123 bu rye, and 5, 660

have held a conference, at which an agreement has been entered into that will tend to restrict the been entered into that will tend to restrict the offerings of vessels during the coming season unless at paying freight rates. It is expected that the steamers will enter into the arrangement; which does not include a tariff of prices, but only lessened competition between lake carriers.

Letters from Kansas City confirm the reports by:

Letters from Kansas City confirm the reports by stelegraph already published in regard to the freight blockade there. They have some 900,000 bu wheat in store and on track, and the whole region thereabouts is a sea of mud, while the weather overhead has included everything from snow and sleet to rain. The pooling of the railroads has had the effect to stop shipments, and the grain is now being held there for more favorable opportunities of moving it.

noving it.

They say that in Nebraska and Minnesota the wheat is pretty well moved out of farmers' hands, but the millers have a great deal of flour, which can scarcely be sold at present prices without loss. Many of the mills in those States have ceased running, partly because of the scarcity of wheat, but chiefly on account of the fact that grinding does not pay, flour having been forced down to a relatively low point by the competition of sellers.

And now they say there is to be a corner in oats
for April in this market, the purchases having been
made and the wires all laid therefor. We give the

made and the wires all laid therefor. We give the rumor, without being able to say how much it is worth; but it certainly seems an easy matter to corner oats with the miserably small receipts of the past two months, if they should be continued into May. It is unserstood that the quantity of No. 2 cats in the country is very small; but one can never tell how much big prices will bring out; it has proved ruinous before to-day.

The production of lard in the six leading cities during the past winter season was estimated by the Cincinnail Price Current at 349, 290 tes. Our types made it 100,000 tes more than that; but the Cincinnail man does not wish to yield the point, and so we acknowledge the corn,—just for the sake of harmony.

Chelmati mas does not wish to yield the point, and so aw acknowledge the corn,—just for the sake of harmony.

The leading produce markets were moderately steady yesterdy with a less volume of business transacted, some departments being quite dull. The weather was clear and cool, but this did not materially affect the course of trading, as it bore lightly on the matter of receipts, or of seeding on the farm. The trading was rather restricted, there being fewer outside orders received than usual, and local operators were slow in the absence of competition from without. Little was done for shipment, and the receipts were small.

Jobbers of dry goods report continued quiet in most departments of the market, with prices showing little or no variation from the quotations given at the beginning of the week. Groceries were m moderate demand, and, axide from sugars and low grade coffees, there was comparative steadiness to values. Sugars continue weak and declining, in sympathy with depression at the seaboard. The dried-fruit market presented no new features. There was a light movement in foreign and domestic varieties at substantially the prices current at the beginning of the week. Fish remained quiet at Wednesday's quotations. The butter market was a trifle steadier. Cheese met with a moderate demand, and was from at 14@15c. In the leather, tobacce, bagging, and oil markets there were no material changes.

The demand for lumber was again fair and the market steady. The lumber districts generally are

now well supplied with snow, and the crop of logs lower. Hides, broom-corn, and wool were un-changed. Potatoes were in good local request and firm, under moderate supplies and receipts. Green fruits were steady. Poultry was in fair request,

fruits were steady. Poultry was in tair request, limited supply, and firm.
Rail freights were dull and irregular, with no change in asking figures. The nominal rate was 35c to New York and 40c to Boston per 100 he of grain.

Lake freights were quiet, with no change in figures. Corn to Buffalo was quoted at 3%@3%c, and 7c to Kingston, to load immediately.

and 7c to Kingston, to load immediately.

WOOL.

The Boston Shipping List has the following:
The point of attraction at the present time is the new spring clip of California, now almost ready for market. In fact, some small lots of Southern wool have already been received at San Francisco, and in Southern California there wool will probably be abcome onlie general. The clip this year will be earlier than usual. In the wool while year will be earlier than usual. In the wool will be wool will probably be in poor condition, as the weather has been a ready of the wool will be received, not, much better shaden as fair amount of rain, and the w. Feed is also very scarce, particularly in Southern California, and unless a favorable change takes place, a large percentage of the sheep will be lost. We shall, therefore, probably receive more pulled wool from that point than usual. In relation to prices we shall know nothing definite for some weeks. If the Southern spring clip is no better than the fall wool coming forward for some months past, it will be a hard article to sell except at low prices. Fail California, it should be remembered, has been the only drawford in the trade for some months past, and the forton that point the trade for some months past, and the forton that point carried to sell except at low prices. Fail California, it should be remembered, has been the only drawford in the trade for some months past, and the forton that exercise the reader for some months past, on the sales of this description lag of thoic was sold at 25c, and the balance mostly from life to fix by the prison of the sales of this mostly from life to fix by prison.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS. The following is a comparative, recapitulation of the value of imports into and domestic and foreign exports of merchandise from the United States during the periods hereinafter named:

MERCHANDISE.

Domestic
Exports.
Mixed Foreign
Imports. Values. Exports. Month ended Jan. 31, 1877. 2, 139, 307 2, 543, 544 417, 085 Month ended Jan. 31, 1876. 759, 298 2, 134, 579 218, 045 7 months ended Jan. 31, 1877. 31, 286, 987 20, 784, 079 5, 144, 891

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs, March 15, 1877: W. H. Schimpdeman, 2 cases of cigars; M. C. McDonald, 3 cases of cigars; J. V. Farwell, 27 packages drygoods; Bank of Montreal, 9 cars of pig iron; Lyon & Healy, 1 case musical instruments. Amount of duties collected, \$4,658.50.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active all round, and steadler, with a higher average of pricea though the market was rather weak at one time, after the early buying orders had been filled. Hogs were in moderate supply, and stronger, white their was no special change at other points except that Liverpool was easier on meats. The shipments of provisions from this point during the past few days have been quite large for the season, which fact was accepted as an indication that consumers are willing to take hold at the reduced prices, and led many to think that the market has receded quite far enough to permit a healthy tone to be again the order of the day. Hence there was more disposition to buy, though the home purchases were chiefly to fill shorts. There was a moderate inquiry for shipment. PROVISIONS.

chiefly to fill shorts. There was a moderate inquiry for shipment.

Mass Pork—Was less active, and firmer. The market advanced 25c per bri, declined 225c, and closed firmer at 15c4175c above the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 500 bris cash at \$13.30c413.40: 10, 750 orls seller April at \$13.225c413.45; and 14.250 bris seller May at \$13.325c413.375; for round lots of cash or seller March; \$13.20c413.375; for round lots of cash or seller March; \$13.30c413.375; seller April; and \$13.575; seller April; and \$13.575; seller May.

Prime mess was quoted at \$12.00c12.25, and extra prime mess at \$0.25cc0.50.

Lako—Was rather quiet, but firmer, advancing 10c per 100 hs, falling back nearly the same amount, and wednesday.

Lako—Was rather quiet, but firmer, advancing 10c per 100 hs, falling back nearly the same amount, and wednesday.

Lako—Was rather quiet, but firmer, advancing 10c per 100 hs, falling back nearly the same amount, and wednesday.

Lako—Was rather quiet, but firmer, advancing 10c per 10d hs, falling back nearly the same amount, and wednesday.

Lako—Was rather quiet, but firmer, advancing 10c per 10d hs, falling back nearly the same amount, and wednesday.

Max hs—10c per 10c hs, falling back nearly the same amount, and wednesday.

Max hs—10c per 10c hs, falling back nearly the same amount, and wednesday.

Max hs—10c per 10c per 10c

Significe. Green of the foundary significance of the control of the second of the seco

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. There was only a very moderate inquiry. chiefly from the local trade, but holders were firm in their view, in sympathy with wheat. Sales were limited to 100 bris winters, partly at \$7.25; 300 bris spring extras, apartly at \$6.50; and 75 bris rye flour on private terms. Total, 475 bris. The market closed quiet, with the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters. \$7.5048.25; medium winters, \$6.5047.00; tow grade do. \$6.006.006.25; chipping extras, \$5.5045.70; medium do. \$6.00625; shipping extras, \$5.5045.70; medium do. \$6.0067.50; shipping extras, \$5.5045.70; medium do. \$6.0067.50; shipping extras, \$5.5045.70; medium do. \$6.0067.50; spring extras, \$4.5045.00. Rye flour, \$4.374604.50; Buckwheat do. \$6.0067.50. Rye flour, \$4.374604.50; Buckwheat do. \$6.0067.50.

Brax—Was quiet and easy. Sales were limited to 20 tons at \$13.00 per ton free on board cars.

Conx-Meal—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at \$15.00 per ton on tracel.

WHEAT—Was rather quiet, but firmer, advancing \$6.006.00618; \$6.00067.00; to the winter and the extra should be supported by the company of the desired and the extra should be supported by the support

bu by sample at 47%@50c on track, and 800 bu at 29c delivered. Total 3 200 bu. First CALL.

Wheat—Sales, 33,000 bu at \$1,23\601.24 for April, and \$1,28 for May.

Corn—10.000 bu seller May at 43c.

Mess Pork—14500 bris at \$13,32\6013.55 for May.

Lard—1,250 tes at \$0,10 for April, and \$0,17\6 for May.

Larg-1, 250 tes at \$9,10 for April, and \$9,17% for May.

Mess pork was in fair demand and easier. Sales, 8,750 bris at \$13,27%613,32% for April, and \$13,45%13,30 for May.

Lard was a shade easier, with sales of 2,250 tes at \$9,05 for April, and \$9,12% \$9,15 for May.

Short ribs were easier, sales being reported of 400,000 lbs at \$7,10%7,12% exclier April.

Wheat was active and firmer, closing 3% better than on 'Change. April sold at \$1,25% closing at \$1,25% doi:10.25% Corn was firmer, selling at 39%633% c for April, and closed at \$4,5%643% c. May soid at \$3,26%3% c. and closed at \$4,5%643% c. Oars were firmer, closing at 33c for April, and 35%c for May.

LAST CALL.

for May.

Mess pork was quiet and easier, closing at \$13.30@
13.32% for April and all all and all and

GENERAL MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted at \$2.0462.09.
BROOM-CORN—The small order business continues fair, and quotafions are nominally adhered to: Choice green hurl, 51467c; medium hurl, red tipped, 41465c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it. 566 5146c; red tipped, with do, 464446c; red do, 368346c; green coversand inside, 466c; red tipped do, 33345c; laside brush, 364c; medium to choice stalk braid, 46546c; inferior brush, 3c; crooked do, 254c.

BUTTRE—Tibere was a quiet movement on local and shipping account at fairly steady prices. The demand is chiefly centred in the better grades, and, as a result, a gradual accumulation of inferior and common descriptions is taking place. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 25628c; medium to good, 186225c; inferior to common, 10.415c; roll, 12616c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet and unchanged. Prices of grain bags are firmly held, as a good spring trade is anticipated, and the slocks of seamless goods here and at the fact of common travely lightness, 22c; Ontario, 22c; Lewiston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 1886c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 134e15c; guandes, single, 146e15c; do, double, 2466445c; Chieston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 1886c; Amoskeag, 19c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 134e15c; guandes, single, 146e15c; do, double, 2466445c; Chieston, 21c; Chieston, 21c; Otter Creek, 19c; American, 1886c; Amoskeag, 19c; content by the prices firm at 146e15c for good to choice factory.

COAL—The prices of coal wore unchanged. A fair business was in progress at the annexed quotations: Lackawama egg. 87.50; do nut and range. 80.00; Biossburg, 87.00; cannet stream of the cheese market. Business remains quiet, with prices firm at 146e15c for good to choice factory.

COAL—The prices of coal wore unchanged. A fair business was light for the season. Prices range as follows: No. 1 whitefah, 34-br, 84.854.20; Gartsberralisters at \$5.50. c and season. Prices range as follows: No. 1 whitefah, 34-br, 84.656, 50; No. 2.45-br, 81.206461, 90; No. 2.45-br, 81.206461, 90; No. 2.4

ps. 105 ab. 105 do. 36-bris. \$3.25; smooth bris. \$6.00; do. 36-bris. \$3.20; columbia River salmon, scaled herring, per box, 30c; columbia River salmon, scaled herring, per box, 30c; columbia River salmon, scaled herring process. The salmon salmon

6c; Southern. 565/4c; California 15 peaches, 136/14c; Diackberries, 569/5c; raspberries, 506/3fc; pitted cherries, 198/20c.

Nurs-Fitherts, 12/6/13c; almonds. Terragons, 18/3/20c; French wainuts, 12/6/12/5c; Grenoble wainuts, 15/16c; Brazils, 8-6/10c; peanus, Texas, 86/6/80c; do, Missouri, 66/6/6c; Wilmington, peanuts, 66/6/6c; Tennes-GRENY, FittiTs-Were in fair local request and steady. Apples are moving with more freedom, intersor orders being more numerous, and the receipts have fallen off, thus allowing dealers to reduce the stock in store. Foreign fruits were unchanged. Apples car lots, \$1.4061.65 per bri: do, retail, \$1.50/6/2.00 per bri; cranberries, \$8.00/6/11.00; Valencia oranges, \$10.006 12.00 per case; Messina do, \$4.0064.50; lemons, \$5.00 68.00 per box.

GEOCEKIES—The sugar market remains dull and unsettled. The new Cuba crop is beginning to arrive very freely and the sea-board markets are depressed under the increased supplies. The tone of the coffee market was unchanged, choloe grades returning firm, while or the complex of the coffee market was unchanged, choloe grades returning firm, while open the complex of the coffee market was unchanged choloe grades returning firm, or the lines. Business remains quiet.

Kick—Carolina, 66/7/5c; Louisiana, 5/6/7c.

was unchanged, choice grades remaining firm, while common grades were again weak. There was a comparatively steady feeling in rice, spices, soaps, and other lines. Business remains quiet.

Rice—Carolina, 6875/96; Louisiana, 5/9676.

Corprass—O. G. Java, 276235/86; Java, No. 2, 25/8 26c; choice to fancy Rio, 23/96246/25/26; good to prime, 23 6235/86; common to fair, 2/62226; roasting, 1962/50; Singapore Java, 238246.

806 a.s.—Patent cut loaf, 128 129/6; crushed, 119/66 115/6; granulated, stanaard, 119/6118/6; powdered, 119/6118/6; powdered, 119/6118/6; c A standard, 118/6118/6; powdered, 119/6118/6; c C No. 1, 10/4ct C No. 2, 10c; choice brown, 19/66/61/6; c All common do, 8/468/60; c Thome do, 8/469/64(; c common do, 8/468/60; c All common do, 8/468/60; Porto Rico molasses, 46/860; c common molasses, 8/66/60; black stray, 32/63/6; C Siricks—Allapice, 17/617/96; cloves, 50/43/8c; c Solys-Allapice, 17/617/96; cloves, 50/43/8c; c Solys-Arrue Blue, 5/46; German mottled, 68/65/6; Blue Lity, 68/65/6; White Lity, 5/46/66; White Rose, 5/46/66; Phule Lity, 68/65/6; White Lity, 5/46/66; White Rose, 5/46/66; Phule Lity, 68/65/6; White Lity, 5/46/66; White Rose, 5/46/66; Phule Lity, 68/65/6; White Lity, 5/46/66; White Rose, 5/46/66; Phule Lity, 68/65/6; White Lity, 5/46/66; White Rose, 5/46/66; Phule Lity, 68/65/6; White Rose, 5/46/66; Phule Rose, 5/46/66; Phule Lity, 68/65/6; White Rose, 5/46/66; Phule Ros

eroe; feech houseon; re; cavou imperiat, ore; han-ner, 6c.
HAY—Was inactive and nominally unchanged. No. 1 thmothy, 8x,0008.50; No. 2 do, \$7.00; mired, \$6.00; prime upland prairie, \$7.00 on track; No. 1, \$5.0005.50; slouch, \$4.004.50.
HIGHWINES—Were quiet and a shade firmer at the recent decline. Sale was made of 100 bris at \$1.04 per recent decline. Sale was made of 100 bris at \$1.04 per gallon.

HDES—Were in fair request and steady. Following are the quotations: City butchers' cows, 60; steers, 7c; green-cured, light. 8c, and heavy, 7c; dama.ced, 6c; part eured, 7c; green salted kip, 80; green calf. 12c; flinhides and prime dry kip and calf, 14c; dry-salted hides, 11c; dearon skins, 45c;50c.

HOP>—Were dull at 10s;20c, the outside being an extreme price. The English and German markets are reported to be very dull. The German brewers have been unable to get lee to commence brewing their stock beers. The English Government report estimates the acreage of hops in Great Britain at 69, 909 acres.

LAKE FREIGHTS—The schr Pensaukee was chartered yeaterday for 33,000 bu corn to Buffalo on private

red yesterday for 35,000 bu corn to Buffalo on private

terral resteriny for 35,000 bu corn to Buffalo on private terral.

LUMBER—The country demand continues fair, and the general market is steady:
First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch. \$35,00837,00
Third clear, 1 inch. \$0,00831,00
First sand second clear dressed siding. 14,30
First common dressed siding. 14,30
First common dressed siding. 24,30
Ficoring, first common. dressed. \$2,700
Ficoring, first common. dressed. \$2,00832,00
Box boards, A, 13 to 18 inch. \$3,0083,00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch. \$2,00832,00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch. \$2,00832,00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch. \$1,00831,00
Common stock boards, 12 inch. \$1,00831,00
Common boards, 12 to 20 feet. \$10,00811,00
Dimension stuff, 10 to 18 feet. \$10,00813,00
Dimension stuff, 20 to 24 feet. \$10,00813,00
Lath. \$1,00811,00
Lath. \$1,00 Lath.
A shingles, choice
A shingles, standard.
A shingles on track. dry
A shingles on track, greet
Pickets, square
Pickets, flat

1.60 2.50@ 2.00 2.30@ 2.40 2.20@ 2.40 2.00@ 2.20 9.00@10.00 8.00@10.10 METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were in fair de-mand for March and steady.

TEAS—Met with a moderate inquiry at unchanged prices. We again quote as follows:

GunrowDex—Common, 306336; good do, 38640c; medium, 456450c; good do, 50635c; fine, 53660c; finest. 60665c; choice, 70675c; choicest, 85690c; finest, 60665c; choice, 70675c; choicest, 85690c; faney, 81.00 el. 13.

INTERIAL—Common, 28633c; good do, 35638c; medium, 40645c; good do, 45648c; fine, 50630c; finest, 55660c; choice, 65670c; choicest, 70675c.

TOUNG HYSOS—Common, 28630c; good do, 32633c; medium, 40645c; good do, 45648c; fine, 50650c; finest, 55660c; choices, 55660c; choices, 55660c; choices, 56660c; good medium, 40645c; fine, 56660c; good common, 33635c; medium, 40645c; finest, 5666c; choices, 56660c; finest, 55660c; choices, 56660c; finest, 5660c; finest, NOOD—The demand was light at \$7.50 for maple, and \$6.50 for beech.

WOOD—Small orders are coming in from Western manufacturers; otherwise the market is quiet. Following are dealers' brices to manufacturers for assorted lots. Dealers pay 263c less for mixed lots from the hands of general receivers: Washed fleece, fine. 36s 38c; medium, 35637c; do coarse, 30633c; fleece, unwashed fine, heavy to Hight, 20c24c; do coarse and medium, 23627c; tub-washed, prime to choice, 356 42c; do poor to good, 34s27c.

LIVE STOCK. ...17,855 ...14,840 ...24,742 30,649 40,744 37,529 3,400 4,764 4,986 300 382 1,268 1,900 7,119

Good Boeves—Well-fattened steers, weigning 1,200 to 1,400 hst. hair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 hst.
Butchers' stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for eity slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 hst.
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 hst.
Inferior—Light and thin cows, helfers, stacs, bulls, and scalaway steers. 4.10@4.50 3.1004.00 3.25@4.00

(Battless).
(Battl 

Hall. Patterns & Co. soils slock of very choice sheep averaging 120 hs at \$6.00.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 15.—Bavens—Receipts, 1.220, making 4.820 for three days, against 3,000 same time last week; market steady and unchanged in prices; 2,500 taken for England.

2,500 taken for England.

SHEEP—Receipts 4.720, making 9,920 for three days, against 5,340 same time last week; feeling not sirred and premium weathers, 127 and 147 lbs, at 73/8545; ordinary to prime, 137 and 147 lbs, at 73/8545; ordinary to prime, 136/800, as prices, laciading extra and premium weathers, 127 and 147 lbs, at 73/8545; ordinary to prime, 136/800, as prices, laciading extra and premium weathers, 127 and 147 lbs, at 73/8545; ordinary to prime, 136/800, cordinary to prime 156/800, cordinary to pri

of stock.

EAST LIBRRY, Pa., March 15.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 1.28 head, or 60 cars through and 18 cars particularly to the control of the c SHEEF—Receipts to-day, 1.100 head; total for three days, 6,300; selling at \$4.50@6.75. CINCINNATI, March 15.— Hoss—Qulet; \$4.5064.75; fair to good light, \$4.8565.15; \$5.2065.40; selected Datchers', \$5.4565.65. 1,900; shipments, 153.

\$5.2036. 40; selected Datchers', \$5.45.25.65. Receipta, 1,900; shipmenta, 153. sr. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS, March 15.—Hous—Higher; light, \$4.502.45; bacon, \$4.6565.00; butchers', \$5.0045.25.

CATTLE—Firm and unchanged.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. LIVERPOOL, March 15-11 a. m.+FLOUB-NO. 1, 258

No. 2, 24s. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 6d; spring, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 9s 8d; white, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s 5d; club, No. 1, 11s 1d; No. 2, 10s 9d. NG; NO. 2, 100 OG; GIBD, NO. 1, 111 OG. 1, 100 OC. 1, 100 OG. 1, 100 OG. 1, 100 OC. 1, 1

xport, 2,000; American, 6,000. BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat, 10s 5d@10s 9d: do club, 10s 9d@11s 1d; No. 2 to No. 1 red Western do club, 108 9d@11s 1d; No, 2 to No, 1 red Western spring, 28 8d@10s 9d; do winter, 10s 0d@10s 9d. Flour —Western canal, 23s. Corn—Western mixed, 24s 9d @24s 9d; new do, 23s 8d@24s. Oats, 2s@3s 9d. Barley American 3s@3s 6d. PEAS—Canadian, 36s.

CLOVER-SEED—70680s.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 61s. Lard, 47s 6d. Cheese,
3s. Bacon—Long clear, 38s: short do, 39s. TALLOW-40s 6d. PETROLEUM-Spirita, 10s; refined, 13s. INSEED OIL-26s 6d. RESIN-Common, 5s 6d; pale, 13s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE 288 6d.
LONDON, March 15.—REFINED PETROLEUM-1286

124s. LINSEED OIL-24s 5d. ANTWERP, March 15 .- PETROLEUM-35f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New YORK, March 15.—Grain—Wheat—Market ruled quiet, with a limited export and milling demand for spring; No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at \$1.42\cdot 41 in store; sales of 22,000 bu at \$1.10\cdot; rejected spring, \$1.20\cdot 41.00 in graded spring, \$1.40. Rye quiet and steady; 81\cdot 400 for Western Corn advanced \( \lambda \) c per bu, with a moderate \( \lambda \) can do not export and home use: old Western mixed quiet and steady; sales of 7,000 bu ungraded Western mixed at 54\cdot 55\cdot 62\cdot 55\cdot 62\cdot 62\cd

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Berth-room quiet and unc

white, 56c.

OCEAN FERIORITS—Berth-room quiet and unchanged; charters slow but about sheady; engagements to Liverpool by steam, 800 bxs bacon at 2006246 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork market frequiar at a decline; light trade in cash lots; speculation moderate; sales, 400 bris new meas on spot, \$14.50,344.60; 15 bris family mas, \$15.00; 1, 250 bris new meas May, \$14.35, closing at \$14.25 bid and \$14.35 asked; April quoted at \$14.25 bid and \$14.35 asked; bid and \$14.55 bid and \$14.55 asked; second call, March, \$14.10 bid and \$14.50 asked; April, \$14.20 bid and \$14.50 asked; May, \$14.25 bid and \$14.35 asked; June, \$14.50 bid and \$14.50 asked; May, \$14.25 bid and \$14.35 asked; June, \$14.40 bid and \$14.50 asked; May, \$14.25 bid and \$14.50 asked; June, \$14.40 bid and \$14.50 asked; June, \$14.40 bid and \$14.50 asked; Dune steady, Coloring rather easier; sales 720 tes prime steam on spot at \$9.50, \$6.55, \$9.60, and \$9.625, including 250 tes choice at the latter price; 1,220 tes April, \$9.8069.55, closing at \$9.50; 1,500 tes May, \$8,0069.6756, closing at \$9.60; 1,500 tes May, \$8,0060 for centrifugal.

Tallow-Market steady sales of the order of the ord

Second Personal Control of the Prince of the Control of the Contro

WEISEY-Pirmer: \$1.07461.08.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—PLOUS-Quiet, but steady; common, \$4.004.50; superine, \$3.256.50; X. \$6.5067.73.

GRAIN-Corn weal; white, 546.50. Consective and strucer: \$1.008.60; \$1.25.

GRAIN-Corn weal; white, 546.50.

Cons. Mial-Market dull; \$2.40.

HAY-Market dull; prine, \$15.00; choice, \$18.00.

Phovisions-Pork quiet; mess, \$58.556. Lard-Market dull; sprine, \$15.00; choice, \$18.00.

Phovisions-Pork quiet; mess, \$58.556. Lard-Market dull; shoulders, \$560; clear rib, \$86.8546. Bacon-Market dull; shoulders, \$600; clear rib, \$86.8546. Bacon-Market dull; white \$1.008.

WHISKY-Market dull; Western rectfield, \$1.008.

1.08.
GHOCRRIES—Sugar steady; inferior, 540%c; common to good common, 7460%c; fair to fully fair, 8560%c; prime to choice, 8560%c, Molasse—Market duil; common g. 256 250; fair, 30632c; prime to structly prime, 35642c. Rice quiet; common to good, 420c.
BRAX—Dull and lower; \$10.00. BRAN-Dull and lower; \$10.00.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—FLOUR—Quiet; extra, \$5.50: Minne-tota family, \$7.006.7.50; Pennsylvania and Ohlo do. 60.875:67.50; high grades, \$5.006 [0.25.65.1]; When amore, \$1.66:1.57; white, \$1.50.1.65. Hye unchanged. Corn active and firm; yellow, 545;655c; steam, 54c; white, \$4.50.60; white, \$4.50.60; white, \$4.50.60; white, \$4.50.60; white, \$4.50.60; and firm; yellow, 545;655c; steam, 54c; white, \$4.65.45c. Ohls firm; white Worlern, 41643c; Pennsylvania 40, 42647c; mlx-

ATGESTE, THESE, PROSECTION OF STREET, STREET,

CINCINNATI, O., March 14.—COTTON—Quiet and weak: 113-6.

FLOUE—Good demand; full prices.
GRAIN—Wheat—Demand fair; market firm; red. \$1.4561.55. Corn in good demand; 416-43c. Oats quiet; 346-30c. Ryc casier; 72-5/3c. Barley steady; fair demand; good to prime Canada, 75-39ce.
PROVISIONS—POR quiet; \$14.00 Lard steady; steam 96-c; kettle, 108-109-c. But meats quiet; shoulders, 5/3c spot; 5/3c ouyer stay; short ribs, 57. 15-67. 25; apol, 7/3c. Bacon quiet and Grm; 9/3c; 8/4c; 9/3c; 9/3c.

WHIRKY—STOME; \$1.43c.
TOLEBOD, March 15. 40-200. Quiet, Grain—Wheat duli; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.355/c; extra do, \$4.578/c; amore Michigan, spot, 81.438/c. March, \$1.49; Abril held at \$1.51; May, \$1.53; No. 2 do, \$1.34; No. 2 red held at \$1.48; 1.49; Abril held at \$1.51; May, \$1.53; No. 2 do, \$1.34; No. 2 red held at \$1.48; 1.49; Abril held at \$1.50; May, \$1.50; No. 2 do, \$1.34; No. 2 red held at \$1.51; May, \$1.53; No. 2 do, \$1.34; No. 2 red held at \$1.51; May, \$1.50; No. 2 do, \$1.34; No. 2 red held at \$1.50; May, \$1.50; No. 2 do, \$1.34; No. 2 red held at \$1.51; May, \$1.50; No. 2 do, \$1.34; No. 2 red held at \$1.50; Dors; Michigan held at 40c; 38c offered.

Bucketter—Flour, 150 bris; wheat 4,000 bu; corn, \$0.000 bu; oats, \$0.00 bu; oats, \$0.00 bu.

Shipments—Flour, none; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, \$0.000 bu; oats, \$0.00 bu.

St. Louis, March 15.—Corron—Lower; fairly active; sales 1,200 bales; middling, 113(c; low, 105/sc.

Flour—United and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, \$1.47 bid cash; No. 2 mice, \$2.40; May, \$1.40; May, \$1.40;

nal. GRAIN—Wheat opened dull and closed firm; No. Milwaukee, \$1.40; No. 2, \$1.31½; April, \$1.30; May \$1.33½; No. 3, \$1.19. Corn higher; scarce; No. 2 40c; new, 38439c. Oats dull and nominal; caster; No. 2, 3056831c. Rye steady; fair demand; No. 1, 66c fresh 70c.
Provisions—Quiet and unchanged. Dressed hoga RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,400 bris; wheat, 8,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,500 bris; wheat, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8, 500 bris; wheat, 6,000 bu.
BOSTON. March 15.—FLOUR—Market dull; winter
wheat Ohlo, Indiana, and Michigan, 88, 856-7, 8754; Illinois, 87, 608-8, 50; 84. Louis, 87, 608-8, 608. No. 2 white
and No. Imixed, 566-81c; No. 3 white and No. 2
mixed, 456-86c; rejected, 356-41c.
HAY—Demand fair and market firm; 15,000-18. 50.
BUFFALO, March 18.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet and
steady; 1 car Duluth at \$1.00; 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee
at \$1.50; 3 cars white Michigan at \$1.50. Corr quiet
and steady; 8 cars at 50a-51c, according to quality.
Oats duli; 1 car Ohlo on track at 41c. Kye neglected.
Barley neglected.
INDIANAPOLIS. 

COTTON. GALVESTON, March 15.—COTTON—Weak; middling 11½c; net receipts, 151 bales; sales, 126 bales; coast wise, 2, 134 bales.

MOBILE, March 15.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 10½c net receipts, 344 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; coastwise, 135 bales.

ISS bales.

SAVANNAH, March 15.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 11½c: net receipts, 457 bales; sales, 1, 450; to the Continent, 1, 238; coagawise, 464.

CHABLESTON, March 15.—COTTON—Dull; middling, 11¾c: net receipts, 120 bales; sales, 500; coastwise, 60; to France, 1, 550.

NEW ORLEANS, March 15.—COTTON—In fair demand; sales, 4.400 bales; quotations unchanged; receipts, net sales, 4,400 bales; quotations unchanged; receipts, net, 3,077; gross, 3,735; experts to Genoa, 1,672; stock,

New York, March 15.—Business continued slow with domestic commission houses, and the jobbing trade was moderate. Cotton goods were quiet, and Greene G bleached shirtings reduced to 75c. Prints were quiet. Dress goods were in fair request. Woolen goods were sluggish. Three thousand pieces of sliks will be sold at auction Wednesday next.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, March 15.—PETROLEUM—Market firm; standard white, 110 test, 13c. PUTTSBURG, March 15.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude. \$2.80 at Parker's; refined, 15Mc, Philadelphia delivery,

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE,

The General Transatiantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth 6. B.), will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st., every alternate Wednesday, beginning with Labrador, Sanglier, Wednesday, March 21, 9:30 a. in.

For particulars address LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent,
So Broadway, N. Y., or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st.,
Agent for Chicago. North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Sair...

day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st. Hoboken.

Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton,

London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second

cabin, \$60, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight

or passage apply to

2Bowling Green. New York.

Great Western Steamship Line. From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
COENWALL, Stamper. Saturday, March 17.
SOMERSET, Western Tuesday, April 3.
Excursion (Likets, S120): Prepaid Steerage Saturday, April 5.
Excursion (Likets, S120): Prepaid Steerage certificates,
E. Apply to W. F. WHITE, of Clarket, Michigan

LEGAL. United States Circuit Court, Northern District of Illinois. Monday. March 12, A. D. 1877, present the Hon nomas Drummond, Judge. Veeder G. Thomas et al. The Peoria & Rock Island Railway Company et al.

The Feoria & ROCK ISBARC REMINER TO THE FORD ACCEPTANCE OF CHARCETY. Ordered. That all petitions to share in the fund here-ther filed by parties intervening in this cause shall be soompanied by a sufficient bond for costs, to be aproved by the Master in Chancery of this Court; and it further ordered, that no petitions shall be received to save in the fund in this cause unless filed within twenty-five days from this date; and that all proofs on such editions and pending petitions shall be presented because the Master and closed within twenty-fivedays from the Master and closed within twenty-fivedays from the Master and closed within twenty-fivedays from this data; and said Master shall make publication accommodate and said Master shall make publication accommodate and said Master shall make publication accommodate and said control of the United States for said Northern District of Illinois, as.—I, William H. Bradley, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States for said Northern District of Illinois, do hereby certify the above and foregoing to be innois, do hereby certify the above and foregoing to be innoised of correct copy of the order entered of record in said Court correct to the correct in the compainants, and the Present Rock Island Raffway Company of all are the defendants, as the same appears from the records of said Court now remaining in my custody and control.

In testimony whereof, I have hereanto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at my office in Chicago, in said District, this 12th day of March, A. D. 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the order of which the above is a true copy was entered of record this day in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, Chicago, March 12, 1877.

Master in Chancery in said Court.

March 12, A. D. 1877.

HEATING APPARATUS. THE BEST SYSTEMOR HEATING IS THE CHEAPEST.

CRANE, BREED & CO., 683-715 West Eighth-st., Cincinnati, O. PIPE CUTTER,

The Acme Pipe Cutter. PANCOAST & MAULE,

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE LEA & PERRINS

CONNOISSEURS

TO BE THE

SAUCE."

EVERY VARIETY

OF DISH.

ONLY GOOD

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE The Republicans Make LEA & PERRINS SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE

Leader JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS.

NEW YORK SAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAIN

Explanation of Reference Marks - Saturday of Cepted. Sunday excepted. Menday excepted. 1 Arrive Sunday at 8 s. m. Dally.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
Ticket Odices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and re
Canal-st., corner Madison, and at the depota.

popt, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office. 7 Clark-st., southeast corser of Haddly h. Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Faimer House.

Mafi (via Main and Air Line). 5:00a. m. 7:05n. m.
Day Express. 6:30a. m. 7:55p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation. 3:10p. m. 10:20a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily). 5:15p. m. 9:00a. m.
Night Express. 9:00p. m. 9:00a. m. CHICAGO, ALTON & ST LOUIS and CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.
Union Depot. West Side, near Madison-st. bridge,
and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office 122 Randelph-st.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILEDAN. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

Milwankee Express. 8:25 a. m. 7:30p. m. Wisconsin & Minnesota Thro Day Express ... \*10:00a m. \*4:00p. m. \*11:00a m. \*11:00a m. \*11:00a m. \*11:00a m. \*17:00 a m. \*17:0 CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINOT RAILBOAD' Depots, foot of Lake-st. Indiana-av., and Sixteonia-st., and Canai and Sixteonia-sts. Ticket Offices 32 Clark-st., and at depots.

Leave. Arrive.

Mendota, Octawa, and Streator 7:28a. m. 7:45p. m. 11:29a. m. 160ct Grd, Dunque, a Sioux City 9:30 p. m. 11:29a. m. 18:20b. m. 19:30 p. m. 19:30 p. m. 10:15 a. m. as .... †10:00 p. m. † 6:35 a. B \*Ex. Sunday. + Ex. Saturday.

HILINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

1, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

Ticket Office. 121 Handolph-st., near Clark. 1 Leave. | Arrive. 

PITTSBURG. PL WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Leave. Arrive. ... \$:00 a. in. † 7:00 p. m. ; 5:13 p. m. ‡ 7:00 a. m. †10:20 p. m. † 9:00 a. m.

Trains leave from Exposition Building foot of Mon-roe-st. Ticket-offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive. 8:50 a. m. 4 8:30 a. m. 8:50 p. m. 4 8:10 p. m. CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIU RAILBOAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. Ticket , office 56 Clark-st., Sherman House. Leave. | Arriva.

naha Leaven with & Atch Ex 10:15 a. m. 2:00 p. m. 29:35 a. m. turu Accommodation. 5:00 p. m. 29:35 a. m. turu Accommodation. 10:00 p. m. 16:50 a. m. PITTEBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS BAIL-ROAD.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Sida
Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., and at depot. Depart. | Arrive.

From Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.
| Depart. | Arrive. Day Express (except Sunday).. 9:15 a. m. 8:50 p. s., Night Express..... 8:50 p. s., 7:45 a. m. CINCINNATI AIR LINE & KOKOMO LINE

ESPANOLA CICARS. The subscribers have made arrangements for the ex-clusive sale of the cigars of this well-known and cel-brated brand, manufactured in Key West, and invita-the attention of the public to the full assortment of all the usual styles they are now prepared to offer. Influenced by the high duties on imported Cigars, the proprietor of the Espanois factory at Hayans, has estab-

fished a Branch in Key West, and is using there the same class of Vuelto Abajo to-bacco as in the Havana-factory, the pure quality and aromatic flavor of which have given this branch is present high credit among consumers. The prices are materially less than for those from Havana, and a comparison will show that they are in every respect fully equal. They are offered in connection with our usual list of flavana Cigars. They are offered in connection with our man Havana Cigars.

PARK & TILFORD,

917 and 919 Broadway, New York.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT.

130 and 132 Chambers-S., New York.

We are prepared to transport goods from brasks, the nearest point to the Hills on techte Raifroad, to Queter City, Deadwood, a cases in the Hills. We will receive goods a ove them, and give through Hills lading at as-ics as from any other points. We are of assportation capable of hauling over 400,000 sile train, and can give prompt dispatch we team to team to team the form of the comments and for billing through via U. P. R. and the comments are commented and the comments and the Doolittle and the

LOCAL PO

racy Make Apportionment of the Approac

Convent

Effort to Organize a C

for the West-Town

North Side Independent

Beetings in the Wards-Poli

THE DEMO THE DEMOCRATIC CITY Ca held a meeting at their headq can Express Company's built to make the apportionment city and town Conventions, r basis is the Tilden and Hen gate being allowed for every tra to the precinct having the

ra to the precinct having the First Ward-First Freeziet. Fourth, 2-7. Second Ward-First Freeziet. First Ward-First Freeziet. First Ward-First Freeziet. First Ward-First Freeziet. First Ward-First Freeziet. Sixth. Street First Ward-First Freeziet. Sixth. Street Ward-First Freeziet. Seventh Ward-First Fourth. 3: Rourth, 1; First Freeziet. First Freez

them.

M. B. Kenney wanted to intended to nominate Aids Pat Rafferty was oppose business. They wanted got things; and the wards sho men as they always had.

The Chairman said the Go anything with the mati John Mattocks believed of six from each ward cauree upon a plan for neare upon a plan for neare upon a plan for many the second of six from each ward cauree upon a plan for neare upon a plan for me we recommended to nominatelegates are elected to the part of the second of the second

rible calamity "on the Dionse of Representatives "imbecile old fossis, dress was received with a On motion of Mr. Mills Chairman should appound a Finance Committee Mr. Miller thoughtfult ributions in the way of fully received.

The organization need after aweeping out the Committee on Pinstructed to hire a nall. On motion of Mr. Horn mittee, when appointee entire charge of the ovarious wards.

While the Chairman with entire charge of the ovarious wards.

While the Chairman with entire charge of the organization was described by the control of the committee, when appointee entire charge of the ovarious wards.

While the Chairman with a congratulated the or of its substantial prospenuat have been the lact the homorable Democratersite backs up against expressed the hope haw organization while to the Chicago and he trasted move along in pendid the course of which it is a constant to the control of the honor to possessible took occasion the course of which it is a possession on the growith it were that Mr. Dooititle his Doolittle has refused to a ganization on the growith it were the son, was an absoluted a reason, was an absoluted and the man with decidedly lie manny. He was oknew of the gentlems from the property of the manner ed his franning site and wholly uncalled for, the was of the manner ed his franning site and the manner ed his franning site and wholly uncalled for, the manner ed his franning site and the manner ed his franning site and wholly uncalled for, the manner ed his franning site and the manner ed his f

wholly uncalled for, the absence, so that himself.
The Chairman decitation.
Mr. Doollittle arose that Faming's states.
The Secretary was of the members of the come to Faming's, desired his name structured to be Defined to defend himself.
The Chairman said der. der. Mr. Fanning—I et A msn named Wh name off the roll. Mr. Doolittle pro have a chance to de The Chairman ob on badly. Here wa lie selved Mr. Fann Mr. Hormaday m quested to sak that on the list. He the dropped.

now asked, and ob himself, first acree sonalities. He sai he deemed credital had said he would it too because he belintable persons, pwould not add strevery giad to hear that he had never furthermore uses of the Doolittle bof such a charactel This amends hon Doolittle could do he did oy saying the afterwards found hands and regrett The Chairmans toes:

copied. t Monday excepted. At ark at. (Sherman House) and 71 hans, and at the depota.

anal and Kinzie-sta. estral RAILROAD.

and foot of Twenty-second-se.
k-st. southeast corner of RanHotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. | Arrive. e). 5:00 a. m. 7:05 p. m. 48:30 a. m. 7:25 p. m. 10:25 a. m. 10:25 ST LOUIS and CHICAGO DENVER SHORT LINES. near Madison-st. bridge. cket Office 122 Randolph-st.

Leave. | Arrive. 12:30p. m. 4:00p m. 4:00p m. 4:30p. m. CHIGAN BOUTHERN. Arrive. 6:10 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 8:30 a. m. 7:00 p. m. 5:15 b. m. 9:00 a. m. 3:40 p. m. 11:10 a. m. †10:20 p. m. \$6:10 a. m.

Leave. | Arrive. 8:25 a. m. \* 7:30 p. m. 10:00a m. 4:00p. m. \* 5:05 p. m. \*11:001 m N & QUINCY RAILEDAD! indiana-av., and Sixteenth-enth-sta. Ticket Offices.

Leave. | Arrive. 9r • 7:25a. m. • 7:45 p. m. 7r • 4:15 p. m. • 11:20 a. m. 9 • 9:30 a. m. • 4:25 p. m. 4y • 9:30 p. m. • 7:05 a. m. for 10:15 a.m. 4:00p. m. 0:00 p, m. It 6:35 a. m AL RAILROAD.

not of Twenty-second-st. Leave. | Arrive. 9:40 a. m. 97:30 a. m. 9:30 p. m. 97:30 a. m. 97:30 p. m. 97:30 p. m. 97:30 a. & CHICAGO RAILWAY Leave. | Arrive.

HIO RAILEDAD.

Ballding, foot of Mon-Clark-st., Palmer House,
Exposition Building).

Leave. Arrive. & ST. LOUIS RAIL-

Depart. | Arrive. 8:40 a. m. 7:20 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:30 s. m. LINE. Soot of Lake-st. Depart. Arrive. 9:15 a. m. 8:50 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 7:45 a. m. & KOKOMO LINE.

8:40 a. m. 7;20 p. m. 8:00 p. m. 4:30 p. m. CICARS. rangements for the ex-well-known and cele-led the west, and invite the full assortment of all spared to offer. Imported Cigars, the ty at Havana has estab-

of Vuelto Abajo to-, the pure quality and yen this brand its pres-a. The prices are ma-lavans, and a compar-a every respect fully section with our usual OHD, oadway, New York. & CONDIT, bers-st., New York.

post TATION, soots from Sidney, as Hills on the Union Deadwood, and other tive goods at Sidney, ading at as favorable we are owners of over 400,000 ps in a dispatch with our

is on EVERY BOTTLE.

Correspondence. THE DEMOCRACY. THE DEMOCRATIC CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. held a meeting at their headquarters, in the Amer-can Express Company's building, yesterday after-

held a meeting at their headquarters, in the Amercan Express Company's building, yesterday afternoon.

John Forsythe, a Committee of one appointed to make the apportionment of delegates for the city and town Conventions, reported as below. The basis is the Tilden and Hendricks vote, one delegate being allowed for every 200 votes, and an extra to the precinct having the largest surplus.

First Ward-First Precinet, 2: Second, 1: Third, 2: Fourth, 2-7. Second, 2: Third, 1: Fourth, 2-7. Second, 2: Third, 1: Fourth, 2-8. First Ward-First Precinct, 2: Second, 2: Third, 1: Fourth, 2-8. First Ward-First Precinct, 2: Second, 2: Third, 3: Fourth, 3: First, 3: Second, 2: Third, 1: Fourth, 3-8. First Ward-First Precinct, 2: Second, 2: Third, 3: Fourth, 3: Firth, 3: Firth, 1: Sixth, 0-11. Seventh Ward-First Precinct, 1: Second, 2: Third, 2: Fourth, 1: Firth, 3: Sixth, 2-18. Second, 2: Third, 1: First, 3: Sixth, 3: Seventh, 2: Eighth, 2-15. Eighth Ward-First Precinct, 1: Second, 2: Third, 2: Fourth, 1-7. First Precinct, 2: Second, 2: Third, 2: Fourth, 1-7. First Precinct, 2: Second, 2: Third, 2: Fourth, 1-8. Ward-First Precinct, 2: Second, 2: Third, 2: Fourth, 1-8. Ward-First Precinct, 3: Second, 2: Third, 2: Fourth, 1-8. Ward-First Precinct, 1: Second, 2: Third, 2: Fourth, 1-8. Ward-First Precinct, 3: Second, 2: Third, 2: Fourth, 1-8. Ward-First Precinct, 3: Second, 2: Third, 2: Fourth, 1: Second, 2: Third, 2: Fourth, 3: Freint, 2: Second, 3: Third, 2: Fourth, 3: Freint, 3: Second, 3: Third, 2: Fourth, 3: Freint, 3: Second, 3: Third, 2: Fourth, 3: Freint, 3: Second, 3: Third, 3: Fourth, 3-8. Sixteenth Ward-First Precinct, 3: Second, 3: Third, 2: Fourth, 3: Freint, 3: Second, 3: Third, 3: Fourth, 3-8. Sixteenth Ward-First Precinct, 3: Second, 3: Third, 3: Fourth, 3-8. Sixteenth Ward-First Precinct, 3: Second, 3: Third, 3: Fourth, 3-8. Sixteenth Ward-First Precinct, 3: Second, 3: Third, 3: Fourth, 3-8. Sixteenth Ward-First Precinct, 3: Second, 3: Third, 3: Fourth, 3-8. Sixteenth Ward-First Precinct, 3: Second, 3: Third, 3: Fo

LOCAL POLITICS.

racy Make Peace.

Apportionment of Delegates for

the Approaching City

Convention.

Effort to Organize a Chicago Tammany
--- Discord in the Ranks.

The Republicans Make the Arrangements

for the West-Town Convention.

North Side Independents-Municipal Be-

form Club-The Greenbackers.

Meetings in the Wards .-- Politics in the Suburbs --

name off the roll.

Mr. Doolittle protested. Mr. Fanning should have a chance to defend himself.

The Chairman observed that things were going on badly. Here was a wrangle at the very outset. He saked Mr. Fanning to withdraw his request.

Mr. Hornsday moved that Mr. Fanning be requested to sak that his name be allowed to remain on the list. He thought the matter ought to be dropped.

Figurice—M. M. Miller, H. A. Andrew A. Francis, E. F. Cullerton, G. Greenwald, Charles A. Francis, E. F. Cullerton, G. Greenwald, Charles A. Francis, E. R. Cail, James Stanisan, Thomas Halpine.

\*\*Execution—First Ward, H. Beckengton Second, W. J. Clingren; Thirth, John O'Brien; Ford, James B. Warner; Fifth, G. Greenwald; Sixth, E. F. Cullerton; Seventh, — Herber; Eighth, William Whalen; Ninth, F. C. Doy; Testh, Charles King; Heventh, D. H. Ged; Twelfth, G. E. Stowe; Thirteenth, Charles Pos-

Doolittle and the Young Democ-

A CHICAGO TAMMANY.

That the wily Democrat delights in mystery was sufficiently shown yesterday evening, when something more than a hundred of the leading politicians of that party met at the Sherman House in response to an anonymous invitation. Nobody knew who was responsible for the meeting or what the object could be, though the air was as full of surmises as of whisky. The general impression seemed to be that it was in connection with the spring election, and that probably some candidate would try to force an indoesement of himself out of the meeting. Among the, noticeable persons present were Col. Baldwin, Peter Hand, Col. Snowhook, Judge Forrester, C. V. Dyer, Gen. Lieb, U. C. Turner, Chinton Briggs, Judge Graham, O. P. Ingersoll, John Hise, Dr. Hathaway, J. V. Yaugn, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., Adolph Eraus, C. Casselman, John Garrick, Philip Reidy, Jumes T. Healey, John Forsyth, Thomas Turner, Mike Evans, John F. Dony, Malcolm McDonald, D. M. Ford, Jacob B. Thiolen, Matt Fleming, David Hallinan, Ald. Wheeler, W. J. Clingen, Gen. Stiles, A. C. Storsy, W. C. Goudy, P. McHugh, M. M. Miller, James Wood, Austin Doyle, J. C. Richberg, M. Fitzgerate, Richard Finucan.

Amid a vast deal of noise and confusion Mr. John Hise called the assemblage to order, and stated that he supposed the meeting was for the purpose of considering the best course for the Democracy to take in the approaching election. He nominated Judge Forrester for Chairman, and that gentleman was uproariously elected.

In taking the chair, the Judge said that a great responsibility rested upon the city Democracy. The Democracy, if rallied two the polls, would always have a substantial majority, and should exercise their power for a good Government, a good City Administration.

Mr. John Garrick was elected Secretary.

The Chairman said that there was a general desire on the part of the gentlemen present to know who was the originator of the meeting, and why it was called anyway.

Arobin Garrick was elected Secretary.

The Chairman said that there was a general desire on th

[Applause.]
The resolution of Gen. Lieb was read as follows: The resolution of Gen. Lieb was read as follows: Resolved, That the Democrats of Cook County form a strong central organization large enough to contain all the representative Democrats of Cook County, so that if there is an important measure brought up they may all be called together and give a true expression to Democratic opinion.

and supposed the meeting was in the Interest of hadrit the antivity of the Committee. Any thought of the Management of t

dress.

Gen. Lieb moved, and it was carried that a committee of eighteen, one from each ward, be appointed to draft a constitution for the new organization.

Mr. Forsythe amended the motion so as to make the Committee include one member from each of the country districts. The motion was then carried.

the country districts. The motion was then carried.

A man in an obscure corner of the room rose and moved that the meeting proceed to consider who was the best man for Mayor. He begun to back up the motion with some highly original suggestions, when he was squelched by the Chairman. The motion was immediately taid on the table.

Mr. Malcom McDonald tried to make some mauditin remarks, but was interrupted by roars of laughter and calls to order. He said he wanted to have the Democratic party do something besides blow—It had better work. He had had long experience in trampting up the back allegs with his friend Mike Evans and working for the party—

The Chair and down upon Mr. McDonald at this interesting point.

The Chair sat down apon Mr. Accounts at this interesting point.

Mr. P. McHagh moved to reconsider the motion so as to make the Committee on Constitution consist of seven members intend of twenty-three.

The worthy gentleman with the Hibernian accent who had been choked off just before Mr. McDonald rose again in a great passion and demanded if this was Democracy. If this was right to cut off a jintleman in the ambist of his remarks? No, sir!

No, sir! The Democratic party would be beaten by just that kind of action. Having concluded this

of the room.

Col. Snowhook moved that the meeting adjourn sine dis. There was quits a row at this point, and the indications seemed to be that the mob would disperse in a free fight. Better sense prevailed, however, and a motion was carried to adjourn until one week from next Tuesday evening. After adjournment, for a long time, an angry and tamultaous crowd filled the halls and office of the Sherman.

THE WEST TOWN.

ARRANGING FOR THE CONVENTION.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Justice Matson, corner of Madison and Halsted streets, of delegates from the wards composing the West Town. These are the Sixth to the Fourteenth, inclusive, and the roll being called it Fourteenth, inclusive, and the roll being called it appeared that every ward except the Tenth was represented. Justice Salisbury was chosen Chair-

Mr. Kohlsaat, of the Twelfth Ward, said that his ward had determined to have the same repre-sentation in the Town as in the City Convention. All the Committee then assembled could do was to nominate the time and place. Justice Salisbury thought that it would be best to give the wards the same representation as in the City Convention.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICANS. The Fourth Ward Republican Club held its regular weekly meeting last evening at No. 265 Thrity-first street, President George W. Couch in the

report double the names of delegates to the Convention be instructed to report at the next meeting. He thought it would be bad policy for them to report sooner, because, if the names of the delegates were now made known, those unfortunate individuals would be bored to death before the time of holding the Convention.

Mr. Sutherland was in favor of hearing the re-

time of holding the Convention.

Mr. Sutherland was in favor of hearing the report and then adjourning until next Saturday evening. By that time, the meeting would have been fully advertised, the gentlemen named would bring in their friends to work for them, they could each pay his dollar and become a member of the Club, and at least 300 new dollars would flow into the treasury. Therefore, simply viewed in its financial bearings, his plan would be a good thing. Moreover, if the names of the gentlemen were made known their merits could be fully discussed, and the Club could vote on the names intelligently, Mr. Russell moved, as an amendment, that the names be reported, and that the Club adjourn until next Thursday evening.

Mr. Hull accepted the amendment, and it was adopted by the Club.

Mr. Jayne, of the Committee of Nine, said his Committee had chosen the names of the very best men in the ward, at least they had that intention and hoped they had succeeded. They had also tried to omit from the list all present incumbents of office. He then reported a list of names, afty for delegates to the Count Convention, and iffy for delegates to the Count of the transay evening, select the requisite number.

Somebody pointed out that H. W. Boyd had voted for Tilden.

A member of the Committee stated that it was another Mr. Boyd, he thought, who had voted for Old Usufruct.

Mr. Allen moved to simply accept, the report, and perfect of the county of the report.

old Custract.

Mr. D. Harry Hammer moved to adopt the report.

Mr. Allen moved to simply accept the report, and postpone further action until the next meeting. Then the Clab would not be bound by it, and, if the annes were not thought suitable, others could be proposed and voted for.

Mr. Russeil suggasted striking out the name of George M. How, on the ground that that gentleman had worked against D. W. Bash last fall.

Col. Ricaby was opposed to estractsing such a man as George M. How on such a ground. In local elections, where so much depended on the character of the men who governed, he proposed to accognize the claims of good men, whether they might have done something which didn't accord with certain gentlemen's notions or not.

Mr. K. Russell—I am opposed to taking a man up of right out of his shas and masking him our leader.

Col. Ricaby—My, that was then adopted.

Mr. Allen's motion was put and lost.

The report was then adopted.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. Allen's motion was put and lost.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. Allen's motion was put and lost.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. Allen's motion was put and lost.

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The report was then adopted.

Mr. Allen's motion was put and lost.

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Mr. A

numbers. The meeting was not called to order until 9 o'clock. M. J. Cunningham was called on to preside, and M. J. Bartley acted as Secretary.

The object of the gathering was briefly stated by the Chairman to be to hear a report from a committee appointed by the ward club to surgest a plan for the nonrination for Alderman, and such report was called for. Owen Coulan, Chairman of the Committee, responded, and read the report. It provided that the Vice-Presidents of the ward club in each precinct should simultaneously call an election in each precinct for the selection of ten delegates, the delegates so chosen to represent the several precincts in a ward convention for the nomination of a candidate for Alderman, and the person receiving a majority of the votes cast in said Convention to be declared the party nominee. The report was adopted without dissent.

The same Committee submitted a series of resolutions expressing regret at the demise of Ald. Sheridan, and sympathy for his bereaved family, and calling on the City Council to pay to the orphans of the deceased the balance due him for salary as Police Commissioner, which were adopted by a standing vote.

David Dunne introduced the following, which is

orpnans of the decease the banned die aim for salary as Police Commissioner, which were adopted by a standing vote.

David Dunne introduced the following, which is a new departure in ward politica, to which, strange to say, there was no objection:

Resolved. That we, the citizens and voters of the Fifth Ward, in mass-meeting assembled, do order and require that all designs elected to the Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Alderman of said ward sink, estimated to a seat in said Convention, because of the said that the said in said Convention, because of a swar that is not inducenced return desire to nominate the most capable and trustworthy candidate.

On motion, it was resolved that the election of delegates in the several precincts should be held Monday evening, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, and that the Convention for the nomination of an Alderman should be held at David's Hall, Halsted street, near Archer avenue, Wednesday evening.

Single March 19 states are responsible to the desiration of the Control of the Co

McNaily made a speech in regard to selecting a municipal ticket, which Cameron opposed. Mr. Hoyt offered a resolution limiting speeches to five

minutes.

Mr. James Springer had previously moved that
they take into consideration the feasibility of nominating city and town officers of the Greenback pat-R. E. Hoyt wanted a straight shoot taken, and a ticket placed in the field. They had nothing to lose and nothing to expect from either political lose and nothing to expect from either political party.

A man named Gilmore mised his voice "for-ninst," the motion, because it would show their weakness. He didn't think that they would get 300 votes this spring.

Mr. Heafeld wanted his "bagoo blowed," and a first-class funeral when he pegged out. He believed in being a lively corpse.

James Springer said he had 130 names in a little book, of which he read the heading, giving the pledge. He claimed that they had 2,000 votes pledged, as far as they could be piedged. He believed that they could get at least 10,000 in the city.

pledged, as far as they could be pledged. He believed that they could get at least 10,000 in the city.

The five-minute rule was beautifully ignored, and long-winded harangues were the order of the evening. They had little or no point to them. The famous Conchshell Reynolds wanted other specialties besides greenbacks introduced into this party, specialties which were necessary to Chicago and the United States,

Mr. Heafeld didn't know nothing of "specialties," and didn't want to be "gulletined" in a free country.

The motion of Mr. Springer prevailed, which decided that they would place a ticket in the field.

Mr. Wallace offered a series of resolutions asking the Independent members of the Legislature to have a law prepared and passed limiting the number of votes to 400 at every precinct, and compelling a registry. The resolutions embodied suggestions made in laffigunday's TRIBURE.

On motion of Mr. Morton, the resolution was referred to a special committee, consisting of Messrs.
Norton, Scanion, and Cameron.

Scribe Hoyt wanted to know when they were going to make nominations.

Mr. Springer moved that special committees be appointed for fixing on a place and date for holding a Convention, and also fixing the number of delegates to each ward. Conchabell Reynolds again arose, and moved that when they made nominations it be regardless of party. "Conch" was sat on by the Chair.

The meeting, after transacting some other

The Sub-Gommittee of twenty of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union of North Chicago, appointed at the last meeting to select candidates for officers of the North Town met last evening at Brand's Hall. The proceedings were held with closed doors, and lasted until nearly 11 o'clock. The members of the Committee were at first very refuctant to give an account of their doings, but after coaxing and "bulldozing" them for some time they divulged the secret. A large number of names were discussed by the Committee, and finally the following were chosen:

Supervisor—Pat Loftus, of the Seventeenth Wark.

domesor—John T. Dony, of the Elipiteenth Ward.
Tons Gerrk-P. B. Lauen, of the Fifteenth Ward.
The two first-named gentlemen are the present incombents. One is an frishman and the other a German. Mr. Dony, who was nominated for Assessor, is of German parentage, and born, it is said, in this city, and is therefore classed as an American. He is at present in the commission business, and has a good-reputation among those who know him. P. B. Larsen, the candidate for Clerk, is a Scandinavian, and at present is an agent for the Amarican stasmship line. For Constables the following were chosen:

Piterath Word-Edwin Marck, William Marshall.
Stephiesth Word-Michael diblin. L. E. Wadsworth.

The nominations are not final, but will be submitted for ratification to the full Executive Committee Monday evening. There can be, however, but little doubt that the nominations will be confirmed.

POR MAYOR.

POR MATOR.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONSTABLES.

To the Editor of The Tribuns.

CHICAGO, March 15.—I see numerous suggestions in regard to the best methods of choosing proper candidates for Constables at the approaching town elections, and, as all the suggestions seem to point in but one direction, viz., the naming of suitable candidates by the Justices at a meeting to be called for that purpose, I have thought that possibly there might be another and a better way. About the only chance of an improvement under the plan of the Justices' nominations is that Justices Morrison, Salisbury, Maison, etc., have a sufficient number of personal friends and neighbors whom they are willing to become responsible for, and who will accept the positions, to fill the offices. But would this fill the offices properly? Is an honest aspirant to the office to be ignored because he does not happen to enjoy the friendship or acquisintance of some of the Justices' If it is claimed that the Justices will consider recommendations and testimonials of good men, then what use of the intervention of the Justices at all?

If it is claimed that the distincts will consider recommendations and testimonials of good men, then what use of the intervention of the Justices at all?

A plan something like the following would be preferable: Let a committee of five prominent public-spirited citizens be appointed by the different ward clubs tonominate and present to the Town Convention the names of as many Constables as the ward is entitled to under a fair apportionment, and then let the ward detegations support them under previous instructions. This would secure the ends desired to be attained, i. e., the candidacy of honest, capable men, and would give entire astisfaction, as every part of the town would be fairly represented.

Total Billion of The Tribune.

Citicaco, March 15.—We are now on the eve of an election for city officers. As the office of Mayor seems to be the great topic of conversation in private circles, but more particularly so among the politicians and wire-pullers who are seeking to live at the public expense, I hope you will be kind enough to allow me to express my opinion—and the opinion of all honest property-owners and taxpayers in this city—through you journal. In The Tribusts of Wednesday your editorial headed. "Heath and Hickey," had the true ring of honesty men good who read it. Now, I am a property-owner and taxpayer to a considerable extent in this city and a resident of Chicago for the last thirty years, and I most positively assert that a more honest, economical, and particularly satisfactory man than Mayor Heath never stood at the head of the City Government in Chicago. You ask any taxpayer you meet what he thinks of Mayor Heath hould receive the nomination of the Republican party.—which I hope and trust he will, —I shall use every honorable means within my power to secure his election, and, let me assure you, that is what the great majority of taxpayers will de. Nominate him; we will dect him by at least 16,000 majority.

James Redmon.

Interview with an Oriental Despot.

National Resolitory.

The United States Minister. Mr. Roberts, was the bearer of some very coatly gifts from our Government to his Stamese Majesty, and naturally handed them all over at his first and idence with the King. The next time he called he was stopped by the ushers in the aste-chamber, and politely requested to hand in his presents before entering the audience-hall. Mr. Roberts assured them that all had been delibered to offer. But remonstrance was utterly in vain; the ushers declaring that without a present of some sort they durst not permit him to enter, as it would be doing violence to all the requirements of courtly stiquette, and no mortal man could presume to enter the august presence of his serene Majesty without first laying an offering at his feet.

Wearled out by their persistence, and amoyed at the awkward disemma in which he so unexpectedly found himself, the embassador borrowed a salver, and placed on it, all in a pile, a

RELIGIOUS.

MORTON'S WORK.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns

KANKAKER, March 15.—Last evening the meetings which Mr. Morton commenced six weeks ago were brought to a close. The Rev. Messrs. Smith, Phillips, and Barnard addressed the people, referring to the great good which had been accomplished, not only to the churches from these meetings, but to all classes. Mr. Philips stated that he was, so far as he could learn, the only Episcopal clergyman in the State of Illinois, who had taken an active part is of Illinois, who had taken an active part in union meetings, and added that his parishioners nad been greatly strengthened by their participation. The Rev. Mr. Smith, on behalf of all, tendered thanks to Mr. T. G. McCulloh, Jr., and Mrs. F. E. Bellamy, who, during the entire six weeks, devoted themselves with untiring zeal and energy to the musical portion of this revival work. Mrs. Bellamy's solos have been a power, and justice demands this public recognition, as thanks are the only recompense she will receive. Mr. Morton and Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have finished their work at Paxton, and are now at Carbondale. The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson presented them at Paxton with \$60 for their assistance in the union meetings. This was purely an impromptu affair, as they came there without expectation of reward. They are now employed by the Y. M. C. A. at a stated salary.

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Sloux City, In., March 15.—A series of ni revival meetings, under direction of Messrs.
Graves and Leland, evangelists, commenced here last night. The crowd was so great tonight that hundreds had to be turned away for want of even standing-room. It was announced this evening that hereafter meetings would be held in the Academy of Music, the largest hall

> FIRES. CHICAGO.

A still alarm at 9 o'clock last evening to Engine Company No. 14 was caused by the burning of some hay in rear of No. 156 Sedgwick street, sapposed to have been set on fire by some boys. No damage.

The alarm from Box 512, at 11:45 yesterday forenoon, was caused by a blaze in the three-story brick building Nos. 51 and 53 North Jefferson street, occupied by Thorne Wire-Hedge Fence Company as a manufactory. Damage to building, \$50. Cause, overflow of boiling tar in a pot.

Sr. Paul., Minn., March 15.—A fire at Bismarck, D. T., this morning destroyed the Miners' Hotel, Western Hotel, Ostland livery, Dune's drug store. Ylagen's bakery, Stasus'

Dunn's drug store, Yiggen's bakery, Stasus' meat-market, Bogle's saloon, and Hare's billiard hall. Dunn's loss is about \$7,500. The total loss will reach \$25,000. No insurance, VANDERBILT'S MONEY.

How the Settlement Was Effected.

New York Herald, March 14.

A Herald reporter yesterday sought to ascertain the reason for the sudden change of programme on the part of the avowed contestants of Commodore Vanderbilt's wiff. After completing the tour of those who were believed to be cognizant of the facts the writer was at last fortunate in finding one gentleman who was partly willing to talk about the will contest and

"Will you be good enough, sir, to tell me what arrangement has been made to concellate the contestants of the Vanderbilt will?"

"How do you know that there has been any "FERRANTI, CASE, and PRATE TO SET THE PROPERTY OF TH the settlement of the question.

"From common rumor, principally. Of course there must have been some inducement."

"Ah! common romor! Well, Mme. Rumor is near the mark this time. But I'do not care to talk about it just now."

"Well," said the reporter, "I have ascertained that there was a singular conference held by the opposing counsel yesterday. It was held in Col. Wingsate's office, I believe."

"Oh, no; it was at David Dudley Field's rooms."

"Thank you. So there was a meeting. Now what did all these lawyers want to meet for if not to settle the terms for withdrawing the contest."

not to settle the terms for withdrawing the contest?"

"Well, I see you know some of the facts. But I do not care to go into the merits of the case. It will all come out one of these days, I suppose."

"My information about the legal meeting is that Judge Scott Lord, Mr. David Dudley Field, Mr. Ethan Allen, Col. Wingste, Judge Jeremiah Black, and Mr. Sutherland Tinney were all present, and that they finally agreed on the terms on which they would advise their clients to consent that the will be admitted to probate. I suppose that it must have been money which was the inducement."

"Well, I suppose there could have been no other inducement that I know of. Of course the contestants are to get something more than the legacies specified in the will. That is common sense."

" How much do the contestants get addition-

"How had to see that Mr. Ah, there you touch the germ of your whole inquiry. How much lo you think now!"
"It is currently reported that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has given the contestants the round sum of \$10,000,000 out of the many millions coming to him under his father's will. I won-Vanderbilt has given the contestants the round sum of \$10,000,000 out of the many millions coming to him under his father's will. I wonder how near the mark that is!"

"It's not quite as much as that. The figures are not exactly fixed yet, but I understand that Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt gets the largest of all—possibly a couple of millions."

"Why, you talk, sir, of millions as though they were grains of sand instead of dollars."

"Ha, ha! yes. But, you see, these millions don't belong to you or me, if I am a friend of the family."

"Well, I presume if Mr. Vanderbilt gets two millions the other contestants will receive at least a million."

"Somewhere thereabouts. But you mustn't take me for an authority. I am not good on figures."

"Let me see," said the reporter, reflectively. "If the principal contestant gets two millions and the others a million each, that makes only four millions in all. That does not agree with my information. I heard, from a source to be tolerably well relied upon, that the total was ten millions."

"Well, to tell you the truth, I understand

tolerably well relied upon, that the total was ten millions."

"Well, to tell you the truth, I understand that Mr. William H. Vanderbilt will pay out about seven millions to the other legates, and I guess that is about the real state of the matter. A man like him, having so much property in his hands, does not care to have its value impaired by a legal contest, and you know, of all property railroad shares and bonds are the most sensitive. He has done swise and generous thing, and every friend of the family is not only satisfied but really glad that the difficulty has been thus amicably settled. There, you have made me talk more than I wished. So you must really excuse me saying any more."

Por Teachers and other Adults.

Courses of instruction will be given as follows:—
L. General Chemistry and qualitative Analysis, by Mr. C. F. Mahery. Fee, \$25.

II. Phaenogamic Botany, by Asst. Prof. W. G. Broks. Fee, \$25.

III. Cryptogamic Botany, by Asst. Prof. W. G. W. Coology, by Mesers. Walter Faxon and W. K. Brooks. Fee, \$25.

Brooks. Fee, \$25.

III. Cryptogamic Botany, by Asst. Prof. W. G. W. Zoology, by Mesers. Walter Faxon and W. K. Brooks. Fee, \$25.

Brooks.

Green Peas from Prance.

Manchester (Eng.) Courier.

It is not pleasant to find that green-peas are being sold to the public in such a state as to be deleterious. They are a delicacy which is becoming very popular in the winter months, and which impart to the dinner-table an agreeable variety. By being packed in hermetically-scaled quaisters in the summer season, they may be preserved for future use in a perfectly wholesome condition, but in some cases they lese the bright green color which is natural to them when fresh. In order to preserve this color, or rather artificially to create it, some French firms have adopted the pian of adding copper, which is poisonous. In a prosecution instituted against a retailer of canister peas in London the other day, it was proved that copper was found, not, it is true, in very large quantities, but in quantities sufficient to affect the health of any person who consumed them with requisitry.

CASUALTIES.

CRONIN UNDERNEATH.

Special Dissoid is The Tribute.

DUBUGUS, Ia, March 15.—Yesterday a represent as Bridge No. 7 on the Illinois Central at Cascade. Three men named Cronin, Wise, and Marks were standing on a plank spanning a charm, twenty feet wide and about twenty-five feet deep, when the plank broke precipitating the three men on the rocks beneath. Marks caught hold of something thus breaking his fall, and three men on the rocks bettern. And as chold of something thus breaking his fall Wise fell on Cronin and escaped with struises. Cronin had several rise broken and injured internally. He was brought to his in this city.

BUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Disperies to The Tribuna.

St. JOERFR, Mo., March 15.—Last night half-past 10 o'clock, Edward Tighe, aged abo 25 years, was killed at Winthrop, Mo., wh serving as brakeman on a freight-train on Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs Railro The young man, while assisting in switching

THE CATHOLIC PRIEST'S WIFE. Executivate to the increase of the control of the case in the Commercial, returned to her husband. She has been held in the Convent of the Good Shepherd on Bank street at the order of her relatives. She is in a condition of nervous prostration that is regarded as dangerous.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
New York, March 15.—Arrived—Steams
Parthia, from Liverpool; Holland, from Lone
State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow.
LONDON, March 15.—Steamships Polynes
from Portland, and Hibernian, from Baltim
have arrived out.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY. A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.

Breefort, Chemung Co., N. Y., Oct. 16, 1876.—R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

Last spring I was attacked with congestion of the lungs; soreness over the liver, severe pain in the joints, a burning fever, and a general giving wav of the whole man. Falling to find relief in remedies ordinarily prescribed, and not expecting any benefit, but to satisfy friends, I tried a bottle of your Golden Medical Discovery. When I had taken it I was so much improved that I continued, taking three in all, and it effected my entire cure. Your medicines have only to be used to be appreciated. If every family would give them a trial, nine-tenths of the doctors would, like Othello, find their occupation gone. Tours gratefully, their occupation gone. Yours gratefully,
L. B. McMillan, M. D.

Help for the weak, nervous, and debil chronic and painful diseases cured without cine. Electric Beits and other appliances, all them, and how to distinguish the genuine fre spurious. Book, with full particulars, malled Address Palvermacher Galvanic Company, 20; street, Cincinnati, O.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

EMMA ABBOT

General admission, \$1. Reserved seats, Propert and Dress Circle, \$1.50. Reserved Balcon \$1. Seats now tor sale at J. Bauer & Co.'s mu

Chickering Pianos used at ABBOTT CONCERTS. MCVICKER'S THEATRE.

LEMONS! LEMONS! Sasurday Matinee and Night-Complimental monial Benefit to Mr. E. F. THORNE. Next Week-The great Irish Comedian, M BOUCICAULT in his most successful drama. SHAUGHRAUN.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE. EVANGELINE COMBINATION. This (Friday) evening, Benefit of MISS ELIZA WEATHERSBY. Saturday afternoon at 2, evening at 8. N. C. OODWIN will appear in his famous imitations of

elebrated actors.

Next week. BOUCICAULT Comedy Company.

Jox Sheet now open. ADELPHI THEATRE.

E. T. STETSON. First time of the Exciting Drama,
NECK AND NECK.
Saturday Matinee, at 2 p. m., ROBERT EMMETT,
Night, Neck and Neck, Olio, and White Boys. HERSHEY MUSIC HALL.

ELOCUTION-Free Lecture Friday evening, March le. The Directors of the Hershey School of Musical Art have engaged Frof. WALTER C. LYMAN te give his inferresting lecture on Expression by Voice and Action. The public are invited. HERSHEY HALL

SUNDAY Afternoos, March 18, Mr. A. P. BUN BANK will read A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DERAM (centre acting edition). Shakongare's most beautifu-play, containing the famous Clown's Reheaval an Performance. Length of play, I bour and 30 minutes Doors open at 2:50; Reading at 3. Admission, 25 censs HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. mmer Instruction in Science for 1877. For Teachers and other Adults.

WHEN BUYING SOAF

PROCTER & GAMBLE'S Mottled Cerman

There is None Better, OR HORE ECONOMICAL POR PANILY USE.



### THE CITY. GENERAL NEWS.

mperature yesterday, as observed by Ma-pician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Build-as at 8a. m. 10 degrees; 10 a. m., 13; 12 3 p. m., 30; 8 p. m., 28. Barometer at 30.9; 8 p. m., 30.10.

daight yesterday Mrs. Hutchins, of No. blaines street, found a healthy female in-out 48 hours old lying on her front door-he cared kindly for the little one, and yes-was sent to the Foundlings' Home.

rman, the young runaway, is to be taken elatives who are to be here to-day. She ned yesterday by City Physician Dunne, gh she has gone through a severe ordeal, the will soon be as sound and healthy as nrate who committed the outrage has napprehended.

The brate who committee the outside has been apprehended.

orrespondent who signs himself "Many "suggests that Judge William R. McAilishe recently made such a fine record in the na case, be appointed to the vacant United Supreme Court Judgeship. It would be such mitten of judicial fairness, says the corrent, as the world never saw before.

erday Henry Woods, who had passed a \$10 rieit bill, was discharged from the Bridehere he had served two months, by Commishere he had served two months, by Commisher he had served usite additional mouth for the costs, he was ged under the insolvency laws.

great memory and ittle 3-year-old daughter Ross, of No. 89 Thirty-third street, while in the kitchen accidentally fell against the etting her clothes on fire. Her mother and the street, where the child's clothing was an her by a gentleman passing at the time, before the little one was so badly burned Jay thinks she cannot survive.

jay thinks she cannot survive. iting to Emery A. Storra, special attorney so, the \$1,000,000 suit against Jake Rehm pushed and placed on trial Monday morning United States Court. He says that immunity, granted him for squening, does ent the prosecution of a civil action by the aent, and Judge Taft ordered the case to d. Hence the motion for dismissal of the be argued by Hehm's attorneys, Campsrence & Campbell, Monday morning.

wrence & Campbell, Monday morning.

"Bully Benwinkle," Captain of the Fire goes to a fire, he goes for all he is worth, and to the fire in the West Division yesters, been ran his wagon have a lamp-post at of Madison and Market streets, dashed

reception was given last evening by the conation of Plymouth Church to the new pastor,
ctev. C. H. Everest, and his wife. The church
prevent of the control of the conation and many friends of the church not ined in its membership, all of whom expressed
gratification at the opportunity presented by
very informal gathering of meeting the pastor
his wife. Among those present were Mr. and
W. E. Frost, Mr. and Mrs. A. D.
ell; Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Phelps;
and Mrs. E. L. Jayne; Mr. and Mrs.
bartiett; Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Hollister;
and Mrs. J. Leake; Mr. and Mrs.
P. Kelly; Mr. and Mrs. David Kelly;
hind Mrs. C. P. Kimball; Mr. and Mrs. J. F.
ple; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gilbert; Mr. and
Henry C. Marshall; Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Morley; Mr. Thomas Orton; Mr. and
Henry C. Marshall; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Law;
; Deacon S. J. Woodbury; Mr. and Mrs. C.
Mrs. William Koley; Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Law;
placenos; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Irish; Mr.
Mrs. William Moseback; Mr. and Mrs. C.
Race; Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Steele; Mr. and
H. H. Blake.

H. H. Blake.

BOARD OF TRADE.

meeting of the Board of Trade was held years atternoon to consider some proposed amendate to the rules. President Lincoln called to or-

Id any party called upon as herein pro-to deposit the security or margin called it banking hour thereafter, the party sail shall have the right, if he be the i it for account of the delinquent, such

lanse of the amendment.

I amendment was in the same rule,
I simply in changing the time of closery of grain from 3 to 2:30. On molecided to further amend the section
the word "grain" wherever it oc-

shouse took up the subject considered servious,—"Law and Grace,"—read-a Romans, vil.,—by Moses came the truth and grace by Jesus Christ. The lie act is the life of Moses was a to slay the a, and in Corinthians it was laid down that arr—i. e., the law-killeth. From the of the burning bush, the obvious lesson to his shoes. The ministry of the law made is know that they were like lepers. The law as a looking glass that showed our badness ieness, but the precious blood of Christ took vileness away. The law told of grace taught that Christ had died, there was salvation for all. The of Moses' life seemed to be sorrow, and death; of Christ's, joy, light, and the law and death; of Christ's, joy, light, and the law and death; of Christ's process that gives channel life the moment as the coming year.

The Treasurer yesterday received \$2,004 from

man believes in Christ. God was a God of love as well as a God of justice. Grace came and satisfied lisw. Law was vindicated, and all that sinners had to do was to come and accept this Jesus—the exponent of God's grace to sinful man.

"I hear Thy welcome voice" was next sang.

A brother said there was no antagonism between the law and grace. Christ had satisfied the law, and was the end of the law to him who was forgiven. In this city lately there had been an instance of false mercy. There was an antagonism between mercy and law, and the result was that the murderer went soot free. God made no such blunders as that. There must be no blotting of the law and living in sin while living in grace. There must be no antagonism between the two.

A brother from Paxton said 200 souls had been converted in that town. More than that, the work was still going the laws.

A brother from Paxton said 200 souls had been converted in that town. More than that, the work was still going on.

"Thou dids! leave Thy throne and kingly crown" was sung.
Several short prayers followed.

"Oh, to be nothing!" was next sung.
The meeting closed with the singing of the Doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction.

At the close of the noon meeting, six gentlemen sat themselves down in one corner of the hall for the ostensible purpose of setting up an opposition candidate for President of the Y. M. C. A. They were called to order by Mr. W. V. vanarsdale, and Mr. Phillip Myers was made Chairman. Mr. Vanarsdale stated the objects of the meeting, which were previously known, and a committee of two, consisting of Messrs. Manchester and West, was appointed to make nominations. After consulting a few moments the Committee reported the following nominations: President, J. V. Farwell; First Vice-President, C. S. O. Sprague; Second Vice-President, E. S. Wells; Treasurer, L. J. Gage; Recording Secretary, G. M. High. Managers—Congregational, C. H. Case: Episcopal, W. C. Larned; Reformed Episcopal, E. G. Kieth; Methodist, George Quinan.

The report was adopted and the meeting ad-

list, George Quinan.

The report was adopted and the meeting adourned. THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The County Treasurer paid the employes of the insane Asylum and Poor-House yesterday. The Collectors of the Towns of Barrington and Leyden turned over their books yesterday, and with them shout \$4,000.

with them about \$4,000.

Walker, in his Court-House work, has met his first condemnation. Architect Egan has condemned two of the derricks he has placed on the ground as unfit for use.

The North Chicago Collector turned his realestate books over yesterday, and will to-day deliver the personal-property books, and make a final settlement with the County Collector.

The new Hospital needs a new ambulance, and Commissioner Schmidt has been carrying one around in his pocket for months—on paper. The vehicle can be had for \$1.500, and is pronounced by its owner to be just the thing.

by its owner to be just the tring.

The Grand Jury yesterday listened to numerous cases of one character or another and found a few indictments. The case of the Brookses, the abortionists, was among the cases heard, and a true bill is understood to have been found.

In the County Court yesterday John Renner, Mari Scherechow, and C. C. Harkness were adjudged insane; Caroline Barbour was found to be distracted, and John Wehinger to have some earthly wealth, and to be a hapitual drunkard. Frederick Goodwich is to take charge of the effects of the latter. Patrick Gaughan was convicted of murder a few weeks ago and the jury thought he ought to have five years. Yesterday a desperate effort was made to secure a new trial for the villain, but in vain. He will take an early departure for Joliet, where he will have time to repent of his many sins.

he will have time to repent of his many sins.

Another case of small-pox was found in the County Hospital yesterday. The patient had been admitted the day before, no one appearing to know his aliment or where he came from. As soon as the nature of his disease became known he was removed. A little extra care in the admission of patients would not be amiss, if the institution is to escape being infested with that dread disease. Commissioner Cleary should see to this.

Commissioner Cleary should see to this.

P. J. Sexton, who has the contract for the masonry and iron-work on the new Court-House, has ordered the iron beams from Pittsburg, and expects to receive the first in about two weeks. He is to make his brick, and to that end has purchased three brick-yards on the South Branch, and is now getting them in shape. The yards have a capacity of 100,000 per day. He expects to deliver the first brick about the 1st of May, and has no idea that they will be needed before that time, the promises of the stone-contractor to the contrary notwithstanding.

notwithstanding.

The jury in the trial of Eben F. Runyan came into Court yesterday, and reported that it had been unable to agree on a verdier. The jury had stood nine for conviction and three for acquittal. Mr. Runyan insisted on a second trial at once, but the State's Attorney was Inclined to let the case go over to the next term and place the defendant under \$4,000 bonds. It was finally concluded to give him a hearing to-day, and a special venire for that purpose was issued. In the afternoon his attorney made a motion to quash the second indictment against him, but it was overruled. Runyan had confidently expected an acquittal, and the disagreement of the jury was a sad blow to him.

Sheriff Kern presented his bill for dicting prise.

agreement of the jury was a sad blow to him.

Sheriff Kern presented his bill for dicting prisons of the amendment was in the same rule, simply in changing the time of closery of grain from 3 to 2:30. On molecided to further amend the section the word "grain" wherever it octoperty."

MOTEL ARRIVALS.

MAGE H. Crane and William Stewart, B. HOTEL ARRIVALS.

MOTEL ARRIVALS.

MOTEL

HARMS AND HIS EXTRAS.

Architects Egan and Dixon, who were appointed to effect a compromise between Farmer Harms and the county in his claim for "extras" on the Court-House foundations, amounting to \$60,000, yesterday reached an agreement, which will be laid before the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service at its meeting this afternoon. While the real question in dispute is whether Harms shall or can be held to his contract, the anxiety of certain Commissioners to nay him more than he is HARMS AND HIS EXTRAS.

And the state of the contraction of the contraction

the Water Department and \$275 from mis-ous sources, and paid out a small sum \$5,000, on municipal indebtedness.

terday: W. Schroeder, a three-story and basement store and dwelling, 21x48 feet, cost \$4,000, No. 355 West Chicago avenue; F. Warnicke, a one-story dry-house, 18x46 feet, cost \$1,200, No. 52 West Huron street.

Assistant-Corporation Counsel Adams departe-last night for Springfield, where he was invited, in about half a dozen letters, by the Legislative Com-mittee, in whose care is the matter of the revision and amendment of the revenue law. Mr. Adam will explain more fully the provisions of the two bills recently prepared in the City Law Depart-ment of this city and presented to the Legisla-ture.

Twelve cases of death from scarlet fever have been reported so far this week. The new cases re-ported yesterday were at Nos. 1666 South Dear-born, 74 North Franklin, 533 South Union, 62 Barber, 635 Larrabee, 131 and 133 Schiller, 451 South Clark, 26 Jane, 222 West Nineteenth, 113 Archer avecue, 647 North Robey, 1467 South Hal-sted street.

The petition or statement of Mary Larned in regard to a gambling-honse was referred to the Chief of Police. The answer which he will probably make to it is, that there has been no gambling-house running in the premises mentioned in the petition for the last three months, for that is a statement made yesterday by one connected with the Police Department.

the Police Department.

Remarks having been publicly made in regard to the maddiness of the water drawn from the hydrants and faucets about town, one of the engineers of the City Department was yesterday asked the reason thereof, and said that the wind and ice in the lake and the putting in of a good many water-power elevator-connections in the South Division had much to do with darkening the usually clear and sparkling lake water.

usually clear and sparkling lake water.

A Committee of the County Board having petitioned the city to allow the county to occupy the sidewalk and part of the street adjoining one side of the Court-House Square during the time that the Court-House shall be building, and as the time of that occupancy would probably extend over three or four years, the Mayor, to whom the matter was referred, yesterday requested from the Corporation Counsel an opinion upon the power of the city to make such a grant.

Counser an opinion appear to the city to make such a grant.

Another case of small-pox turned up at the County Hospital yesterday; that is, a case of that disease was reported, but as some one at the Hospital seems to be unable to distinguish between small-pox and measles, the truth will not be known until the pest-house physician shall have looked at the case. There has been some complaint that the ward of the Hospital in which a real live case of the Milwaukee man, Hansen) has not been disinfected, and that patients are quartered there without regard to the nature of their maladies.

there without regard to the nature of their maladies.

An ovening paper, which develops but little regard for truth, has recently published a series of articles maligning the present Municipal Administration, and the component parts thereof. One of the statements was that the Mayor had appointed as Commissioner of Health his family physician. Dr. De Wolf, the Commissioner in question said yesterday that he was not Mayor Health's family physician. Before his appointment he had not known the Mayor, and to this day had never seen a member of that gentleman's family. It placed both himself and his Honor in a false light, and he desired the statement corrected.

The monthly pay-roll of the Police Department, \$23,000; Department of Public Works, \$20,000; and the Health Department, \$2,000. The rolls have all been handed in to the Comptroller to await pay-day. What provision the Comptroller has made for their payment he is unwilling to say. He allows that there is not at present enough salary-money in the Treasury to meet them, but by his speaking of bankers, it is fair to presume that he has been out among the money-changers, and will be prepared to meet the draft on the Treasury.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Harry Moorehouse, the evangelist, will speak this evening at Moody's church, on the North Side. There will be an examination of sandidates for the positions of principals of grammar schools and teachers in the high schools at the rooms of the Board of Education on Saturday, commencing at 9 a. m.

D., on Japan will be delivered in the chapel of the Presbyteriah Theological Seminary, 1060 North Halsted street, this evening at 7:45 o'clock. The lecture is free and all are invited.

Good Templars and friends of temperance are requested to attend a public meeting to be held at the Washingtonian Home, Saturday, at 8 o'clock p. m. Col. J. J. Hickman, R. W. G. T., and other members of the Executive Committee will address the meeting. other members of the Executive Committee will address the meeting.

The third organ recital of the series will be given at Hershey Hall to-morrow noon. Mr. Eddy will play the Mendelssohn sonata in A. No. 3; Haupt's concert variations on "the Star-Spangled Banner"; a Bach Passacaglia; Merkel's introduction and variations, op. 45, upon a theme from Beethoven's sonata, op. 109; and Guilmant's Finale, in E flat. Miss Ella A. White will sing Merkel's Hymn, op. 57, and Franz's "Good Night" and "O wert thou in the cau id blast." It will be a matter of general interest, the announcement that the directors of the Hershey School have engaged Prof. W. C. Lyman to conduct classes in elecution and give private instruction. He will give a free lecture this evening at the hall.

## CRIMINAL.

John Baines, who was charged before Hoyne discharged after a hearing, there being no evidence

Alexander Beggs was last evening found on Desplaines street in possession of a zinc-covered trunk, for which he could not estisfactorily ac-count, wherefore he was lodged in the West Madson Street Station by Officer O'Reilley. An owner s wanted for the property.

Thomas Hill was one of a party of three men

Thomas Itili was one of a party of three men who were laying hands upon various articles displayed outside of Milwaukee avenue stores last night, and selling them at a saloon on West Chicago avenue. Officer Johnson caught Hill, and, after a severe struggle with him, landed him into the station. Among the articles stolen were a large rocking-chair and several common chairs. a large rocking-chair and several common chairs.

Justice Summerfield yesterday held the following: Gustav Schultz, running down Wilhelmina Heunige, continued to the 24th, as the injured woman is not yet able to be about; Sarah McNulty, John Reiley, drunk, thirty days each in the House of Correction: James Connelley, vagrant, \$20 or sixty days; Nellie Gerence, runaway, House of the Good Shepherd; Richard Ryan, burglar, \$2,000 to the 17th. Justice Kaufmann sent Janes Brown out for thirty days for stealing a pair of pants from a clothing house at the corner of Larrabee and Sedgwick streets.

Book Catalogues.

Book Catalogues.

New York Tribuns.

A Philadelphia Librarian tells the story of a stray visitor at his library, who, amazed at the quantity of books, wanted to know if there wesn't "some book that had it all in." The Librarians themselves are not unafflicted with a simil ar madness, the "philosopher's stone" of their desire being a universal catalogue—a book which sha it contain the titles of "all the books of all the world." An unterdied German scholar, whose notions of arithmetic must be vague, has actually iss ned the prospectus of such a work, which he thirks would collect about 3,000,000 titles, filling 30,000 to 40,000 quarto pages, and could be finished in tenyears at a cost of 1,000,000 risaris (\$250,000) for compilation and \$8.5,000 marks for printing 7,000 copies. The critics of this brave man, whose name is Hottinger, think his estimate of 3,000,000 titles too low, and it is also singgested that the imprint would be well into the twentieth century. Herr Avenarcing contemplated the less ambitious task of a "Bibliographical Lexicon of German Literature," which he estimates will cover about 150,000 titles, making six quarto volumes of 800 pages each, and will require twelve years' work at a cost of \$60 per copy. It may be mentioned that Mr. Edward Arber has ready the fourth volume of his transcript of the entries of books in Stationers' Hall, the English copyright record office, up to the year 1640, and will soon conclude his work by the issue of volume five. Mr. Arber expresses himself as grievously disappointed at the lick of American support, an omission that must be remedied soon, if at all, since he is bound by the terms of subscribed for on the appearance of the fifth volume. On the completion of this work, Mr. Arber proposes to begin his great catalogue of all editions of books printed in England or her colonies down to 1660, with all editions printed by or for Englishmen abroad. This will be in annual lists, the system suggested by Mr. Barnwell at the Librarians' Conference as the only practica

The Telephone in Europe.

The invention of the telephone in its original shape is claimed for M. Delacour, the subdirector of the Danish Meteorological Institute, who has been carrying on a variety of experiments with in for many years, his surpose being to perfect a "phono-telegraphic" system of practical utility. The results of his investigations were displayed a few weeks ago to a company of electricians and members of the Danish Parliament. M. Delacour's system is founded on the application of vibrating currents, tuning forks of the same number of vibrations per second being brought within the infinence of the current at both ends of the wire. The operator made use on this occasion of twelve different pair of tuning-forks, all of which were connected at the same time with a single telegraphic wire. He was then able to send simultaneously twelve messages by means of the tuning-forks as easily as one by the ordinary method of telegraphy, and according to a foreign journal "most satisfactorily solved the proble" with regard to the use of a single wire for the 1, swarding of many messages at the same time."

## THE COURTS.

Reply of the Protection Life to the Gooding Charges of Fraud.

Mrs. Mary Hickey Charged with Subornation of Perjury.

Stettauer Bros. & Co. Sued for \$50,000 Damages for Looking After Their Own.

Judgments, Confessions, New Suits, Bankruptcies, Divorces, Etc.

About two weeks ago the affairs of the Protection Life-Insurance Company received an extensive airing at the hands of Jasper K. Gooding, who filed his bill to wind up the Company, at the same time charging it with much rottenness. Yesterday was the day set for the Company to file its answer, but it failed to come to time.

Instead thereof two rather wordy petitions were filed, which, with slight changes, would serve admirably for advertising circulars. One was by a number of policy-holders, the other by three stockholders in the Company who wished to become parties defendant. About two weeks ago the affairs of the Protection

parties defendant.

Messrs. E. B. Meyers, E. M. Haines, R. E.

parties defendant.

Messrs. E. B. Meyers, E. M. Haines, R. E. Goodell, A. McDongall, William S. McMickan, J. Shusart, Matthew Griffin, George I. Yeager, David G. Rush, George W. Fay, and Simon Powell, in their petition say that they are numbered among the policy-holders of the Protection Life-Insurance Company, and have poured considerable money into its coffers. They then give a very glowing account of the advantages of insurance at cost, with no reserve fund to guarantee payment, and reiterate the usual allegations of the circulars that no policy-holder is called on to pay for anything he does not get the benefit of as the same is paid for. They next give a short abstract of the bill of Gooding, aver that they know nothing of the truth of the charges in it contained, but have implicit confidence in the soundness of the Company and the integrity of its officers, and gently intimate the possible bad faith of Gooding. Somewhat inconsistenly, however, in a succeeding paragraph they state that their rights are in jeopardy; that in the present condition of the case they ardy; that in the present condition of the case they fear that no adequate defense will or can be made for them; that if a Receiver be appointed and in-junction granted they will be obliged to still pay

junction granted they will be obliged to still pay death losses without reaping any corresponding benefit. They therefore ask simply that they may be made parties defendant.

D. W. Eldred, A. McDougall, and E. S. Skinner, three stockholders, also fled their essay on the Company's theory of doing business. They state that no policy-holder has any interest in or claim out the capital stock; that insurance is effected on the mutual plan for actual cost; that if a policy-holder desires to withdraw he can do so by simply refusing or neglecting to pay the annifal dues, and is no longer liable for any further assessments. The Company's expenses are paid by memberably fees, dues, etc., and the capital is duly held to meet any deficiencies in death losses, necessary to raise them to the amount for which the Company is liable. In case of dissolution, the capital lwould be distributed pro rata among the stockho ders. They then give an abstract of the bill, claim that their rights are likely to be endangered, and ask to be made parties defendant.

The Company will probably file their answer and

The Company will probably flie their answer and a large number of exhibits and affidavits to-day, so as to be ready for the argument Monday on the motion for Receiver. The following is a synopsis

as to be ready for the argument Monday on the motion for keeciver. The following is a synopsis of the answer:

The Company was organized under the State law in 1887, and has since been engaged as a stock company, doing business as a life-insurance company on what is known as the co-operative system. The business was not, however, solely conducted for the benefit of the assured. The assessments were made for the purpose of enabling the Company to pay its death losses, and this payment is the same in effect as though a stipulated sum per month without reference to losses by death were charged its policy-holders. During the last five years there have been over 5, 000 policy-holders in the Company, but the deaths have not been so numerous as to average one a month since its organization. The first assessment for a death was in May, 1871. No assessment was made from that time to Sept. 30, 1871, and no assessment made from the last date to December, 1872. The assessments then followed in the following order: March, May, two in June, one in August, September, November, and December, 1872; March, April, May, July, August, September, October, December, 1873; since the latter date assessments have been made every month for death losses.

The Company denies that it stipulates as to the amount of the capital stock, and avers that its capital stock, assets, etc., were of the kind set out in the annual report to the State Auditor. It also denies ever having made false representations to Gooding as to its stock for the sake of securing him as a policy-holder, or that by contract with him he became in any sense a member, so as to be entitled to a part of the profits.

It is denied that Gooding has paid an assessment

nim he became in any sense a member, so as to be entitled to a part of the profits.

It is denied that Gooding has paid an assessment every month since he became a member, for only those assessments beretofore mentioned were made, and he never paid when there was no assessment. It is averred that Gooding-Could not have been deceived by the advertisements, because in its awarel reports the contral way aware presents. its annual reports the capital was never represented as otherwise than the same has been. The

ment. It is averred that Gooding could not have been deceived by the advertisements, because in its annual reports the capital was never represented as otherwise than the same has been. The Company avers that it has never made any false assessments nor ever used the franchises granted it as a means for continuing to perpetuate any fradulent act upon any of the policy-holders. It asserts that it has a capital such as it has reported to the proper officers of the law; that it has a seess to the amount stated in such reports; that it had the reserved capital stated in its reports paid up and invested according to law. It denies that any of its reports were false, or that the capital stock was less than represented therein; that the mortgages were invalid, or the loans greater than the value of the property was worth \$30,000; that there was a mistake in recording the figures, but the original mortgage in the office shows what the figures were; that the twenty acres adjoining have since been sold for \$40,000; that all mortgages were upon property of double the value of the loans. It denies that the Advocate is its "organ," but admits that it has been used as an advertising medium, and also for notifying persons of their assessments. It is denied that previous to January, 1875, the Company stipulated that all the office-holders should be assessed for deaths of members happening while these assessed were members. The contract of the policy is given in proof of this averment. It denies that the safesty assessed many thousand policy-holders, it avers that the number of policy-holders is accumulating on its mortgage; that the claims for challenges and liabilities by death of policy-holders, without regard to the date of the death, and it insists that in its contract with policy-holders is never loader. It is a company and the policy-holders in the reserving or cheating the policy-holders for holders, in order to force them to compromise for less sume than were due them; that it collected assessments in full and paid the

expenses of collection other than attorney's fees if suit be instituted on the note, is also held good and collectation other than attorney's fees if suit be instituted on the note, is also held good and collectation other than attorney's fees if suit be instituted on the note, is also held good and collectation other than attorney's seemed to be a woman who was charged with subornation of perjury. About three weeks ago the case of william D. Charles vs. Mary and William Hickey was tried before Judge Moore. It was a proceeding to enforce a mechanic's hen and, a decree was rendered for \$700 against the defendants. An appeal was taken and last Saturday the defendants and so, or rather Mrs. Hickey, brought in two persons. John Smith and John McDonald, as sureties on her appeal bond. They were examined, but as neither the complainant nor his solicitor, appeared before Judge Moore with the affidavits of W. D. Charles and John McDonald and stated that the defendants were irresponsible and in his opinion had probably given false names. He then read the affidavits, and on "all these representations" Judge Moore issued a warrant for the arrest of Mss. Hickey on a charge of subornation of perjury, and of John Smith and of John McDonald for perjury. The warrants were returnable forthwith before Justice Halnes, and of John McDonald for perjury. The warrants were returnable forthwith before Justice Halnes, and he held them to the Crissinal Court. The matter will be investigated before the Grand Jury to-day, Mr. Nicholas Lauer, the clerk of Judge Moore's room, having been one of the witnesses summoned to testify.

Charles in his affidavits sets out Smith and

McDonald on their examination said that they lived at Nos. 216 and 617 South Desplaines efrect respectively. They also stated that they signed their true names to the bond. There is no such number as No. 617 South Desplaines street, and No. 216 on that street is a vacant lot. A bystander remarked at the time to Charles that he knew the parties and that they had given factitious names, the real name of one being Barrett, but the other name Charles cannot remember. He further alleges that Mary Hickey has stated repeatedly in his presence that Smith and McDonald who signed the appeal bond were old acquainttances and neighbors of hers and signed the bond at her request and procurement. Charles, however, thinks their names were factitious and their financial standing, worthless.

John McDonnell also filed an affidavit stating that he is worth some property, that on the 7th of March. Mary Hickey asked him to sign her bond, but he refused.

A \$50,000 TRESPASS SUIT AGAINST STETTAUER BROS. & CO.

March. Mary Hickey saked aim to again to be but he refused.

A \$50,000 TRESPASS SUIT AGAINST STETTAUER BROS. & CO.

Gustav Durand yesterday commenced in the Circuit Court a suit in trespass against Charles S. Stettauer, David Stettauer, George Einstein, partners as Stettauer Bros. & Co. and Tenneys, Flower & Abercrombie, laying his damages at the large sum of \$50,000. He says that in December, 1875, he was engaged in a large and profitable trade as dealer in dry goods, hats, caps, clothing, etc., at Nos. 95 and 97 Wabash avenue. His stock, safe, fixtures, etc., were worth \$14,000 and his profits were \$30,000 a year. The defendants on the above date swore out an attachment on which his goods were seized. The suit was dismissed in March, 1876. Just before that time, however, the defendants filed a petition in bankruptcy against him but dismissed it soon after on his agreeing to make an assignment of all his pioperty to one Joseph Mctzler for the beneft of his creditors. Plaintiff claims there was no reasonable cause for such extreme proceeding, that his business has been ruined, his goods lost to him, and his good name injured to his damage of \$50,000, for which he brings suit.

CAPIAS AGAINST J. K. GOODING.

Henry Burrell began a suit testerday by capias against Joseph K. Gooding to recover \$800. He states that in February, 1868, he and Gooding had a settlement of their matters together, when the latter agreed to deed plaintiff the N. W. ½ of Sec. 17, all in Township 98. Range 33, in lowa, containing about 200 acres, in full settlement of his indebtedness. Burrell accepted this agrangement, but when he came to examine the title to the lowal and he found it was not in Gooding at all. He then asked Gooding to pay him what he owed, and, not having succeeded, begins a suit to enforce his request. His reason for the delay of nine years is, that Gooding has been out of the State most of that time.

DIVORCES.

that time.

DIVORCES.

Annie J. Downie filed her bill yesterday asking for a divorce from her husband, Thomas R. Downie, on the ground of craelty.

Downie, on the ground of cruelty.

To-day is the last day of service to the April term of the Superior Court.

Judge Drummond. on receipt of a telegram from Judge Dyer, has put off nis trip to Milwaukee until Monday.

The jury in the case of Fallon vs. Harris falled to agree yesterday and were discharged. This was a case brought under the State Liquor law to compei the defendant, a saloon-keeper, to pay damages for selling liquor to plaintiff's husband.

Judge Moore will not be in court until Monday morning, on account of the death of his sister-inlaw.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Judge Moore will not be in court until Monday morning, on account of the death of his sister-in-law.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Samuel C. Davis, of Boston, Mass., filed a bill against Simon and Dothel C. Mears, E. Ashly Mears, B. E. Gallup, F. B. Peabody, Phebe A. Norton, R. E. Goodell, and a large number of others, to foreclose a trust-deed for \$7.000 on part of Lot 8, in Assessors' Division of Block 95, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the W ½ of Sec. 27, 39, 14.

The Union National Bank began a suit for \$4,000 against the Third National Bank. The First National Bank sued the same corporation for \$5,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

In the case of the Home Insurance Company, Samuel Seeleman filed a petition yesterday stating that at the sale of some assets of the Company Dec. 16, 1876, he bought Sub-lot 4, Lot 8, Block 65, in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of blocks in the N. W. ½ of Sec. 21, 39, 14, for the sum of \$1,680. He paid 20 per cent cash on the representation that the title was good, except as against the taxes of 1875 and 1870. He then had the title examined, and was told it had ten defects. Seeleman therefore asks that the sale may be set aside and that his modest little bill of disbursements, including 20 per cent advance, twenty attorneys' fees, and taxes, may be repealed to him. Judge Blodgett ordered that the sale should be annulled, the purchase money refunded, and an ewasic ordered.

In the matter of Biddle & Boyd, the bankrupt woolen dealers at Nos. 38 and 40 Madison street, the Assignee yesterday filed a report stating that the highest bid he had received was that of N. H. Jones & Co., who offered 52½ per cent on the inventory price of \$45,000. W. B. Keen & Co. also offered \$68 for the fixtures. Judge Blodgett ordered the sale to be made to the above parties. A discharge was issued to William A. Holz.

In the matter of Morton & Lewis, a rule was made on all persons interested to show cause why proceeds of goods in the hands of the Assignee should not be distributed to the creditors of R. Morton &

Brandford Hancock was appointed Assignee of Frankin Lester.

In the estate of Edwards & Browne, a composition meeting and meeting for the election of Assignee will be held at 10 a. m. to-day.

STPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

John C. Haines began a suit for \$1,590 against Thomas Tilley.

C. A. Orleans brought suit for \$3,000 against James Cash.

Henry Koeritz sued the German National Bank of Chicago for \$1,000 damages.

CIRCUIT COURT.

of Chicago for \$1,000 damages.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Andrew Monka commenced a suit in trespass against the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, laying damages at \$10,000.

Ira W. Allen began a suit for \$10,000 against George. W. Hill.

George W. Hill.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Peter Madden was tried for burglary, found guilty, and given one year in the Penitentiary.

John Yoe and Edward Laflin were on trial for burglary at adjournment. The latter is the gentleman who was recently married in the jail.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Motion for new trial in the Lancaster perjury case, and set cases.

JUDGE GARY—290 to 318, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—67 to 81 and 83 to 87, inclusive.

Republican ticket. As to the "Hamburg massere and the rifle-club plan of political campaign" questions, The TRIBUNE replies in the negative most decidedly. As the Government of South & Carolina is not in its hands, it has nothing to surrender.—ED.]

If the Chamberlain Government represents the majority of the State, ought it not to be sustained? Was the Hamburg massere and the "Hamburg massere and the "Hamburg massere and the ride-club plan of political campaign" questions, The TRIBUNE replies in the negative most decidedly. As the Government of South & Carolina is not in its hands, it has nothing to surrender.—ED.]

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JUDER GARY-239 to 318, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDER JAMESON-67 to 81 and 83 to 87, inclusive.

No case on trial.

JUDER MODER-17, 18, and 1894. No. 21, Harvey, Assignee, vs. Patrick, on trial.

JUDER ROSERS-235 to 248, inclusive. No. 234, Glyun vs. Stigeman, on trial.

JUDER BOOTH-331 to 350, inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDER FARWELL-Set case 1,491, Schoenberger vs. Rawson. RAWSON.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Union National Bank of Chicago vs. Augustus Lind-

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—UDION NATIONAL BARK OF CRIEGO VS. Augustus Lindborg, \$712.92.
SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—L. S. Major VS. John E. Sayles, \$510.14.—LeGrand Odell VS. Charles Granger and Samuel and William P. Sharp, \$744.28.—A. M. Crawford VS. Pairlek Murray, \$247.29.—W. J. Patterson VS. Charles E. Bruncr, \$2,220.79.—J. N. Helmer VS. The Silicon Steel Company, \$160.—W. F. Coolbaugh VS. Trast Coulpany VS. Woodbury M. Taylor, \$160. —W. F. Coolbaugh VS. Warney, \$160. —W. F. Coolbaugh VS. Warney, \$160. —W. F. Coolbaugh VS. Warney, \$160. —W. F. Coolbaugh VS. Woodbury M. Taylor, \$160. —W. F. Coolbaugh VS. Warney, \$160. —W. F. Coolbaugh VS. Warney, \$160. —W. F. Coolbaugh VS. Warney, \$160. —W. F. JUDGE MOORE—C. J. Lee et al. VS. B. Olsen et al.; decree, \$75. ..

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—W. H. Wells et al. VS. John Mather; verdict, \$318.16. —A. F. Fox VS. F. JUDGE BOOTH—C. Schwab et al. VS. Frank Grundles; verdict, \$107.88. —JUDGE BOOTH—C. Schwab et al. VS. Frank Grundles; verdict, \$21.20.

verdict, \$107.88.

Judas Boorn-C. Schwab et al. vs. Frank Grundles; verdict, \$21.20.

FROMISSORY NOTES IN INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribund.

INDIANAPOLIS, Inu., March 15.—A law was passed by the Legislature of 1875 declaring illegal and void the then usual provisions of promissory notes making payments of attorneys fees part of the note on condition that it was not paid at maturity and suit was instituted thereon. Since that time various forms of notes have been used by brokers and others, and many conflicting decisions have been made thereon by the State courts. A decision of the Supreme Court passed noon five different forms of these notes—first, the old form, providing for attorney's fees on condition that the note is not paid, is declared to be illegal and void; second, a note made payable in gold coin of the United States is field to be legal; third, a note providing for the payment of 5 per cent of the attorney's fees is constitutional, the Court holding this not to be in conflict with the statute, and its payment to be enforceable by law; fourth, a note providing for payment of 5 per cent for expenses of collection other than attorney's fees if suit be instituted on the note, is also held good and collectable at law; fifth, a note providing for payment of 5 per cent for expenses incident to collection other than attorney's fees, is held to be legal and enforceable by law. The effect of this decision is to make practically void the statute referred to in the first place.

AVENGED.

and uncompromising foe or all frauds in Spiritualism, and was continually in trouble and hot-water because of his habit of

EXPOSING AND DENOUNCING CERTAIN MEDIUMS whom he declared were false. He had in his back room, off his reception-room, a cabinet for the purpose of testing mediums who might apply to him for indorsement and recommendation. This cabinet was simply a solid closet built in the wall and painted inside of the most dismal black. It had folding doors, and in each a hole about three feet from the floor and covered with a black velvet curtain. Over the doors, in what might be called a transom, was another hole also overed by a black curtain, but about ten feet from the floor. It was Mr. Jones' custom, when a medium asked for his indorsement, to lock him or her up in this cabinet, with the request that they do whatever they could to prove their power. He insisted on this, because he would not permit himself to be tricked with cabinets with traps, springs, or secret places. For the same purpose of testing he had a small, rough, unpainted pine table for the use of mediums, and if they used a table it must be his, and in his room. By the use of these precautions he was enabled to satisfy himself, if no one else, of the genuineness of his tests and the truth of the protensions of the medium he indorsed.

He waged, curiously enough, unrelenting war on

no one else, of the genuineness of his tests and the trath of the protensions of the medium he indorsed.

He waged, curiously enough, unrelenting war on what he called the free-love element among the Spiritualists. He was especially furious in his denunclations of one Moses D. Hull, who left the wife of his bosom and abode with the Egyptian woman. He persecuted Moses and his "big backbrain" until Hull left this section, and has not turned up here for some time. He assailed Woodhull and her party, and was instrumental in defeating her at the time that she was trying to run the Spiritualists of the United States. He opposed Matty Sawyer and long hair, and elective affinities, and the right to do as you pleased in sexual matters. But his preaching, it appears, was somewhat better than his practice.

The latest development in Mr. Jones' history which brought him prominently before the public was his appearance as defendant in a suit for criminal libel instituted at the instigation, and upon the testimony, of Victoria Woodhull. Mr. Jones had said of her something general in the way of calling her a free-lover, and had added same observations upon which the general public who read the Religio-Philosophical Journals could easily bas the belief that she was a proetitute, if the stories were true. The suit has never come to find.

SOME OUESTIONS ASKED AND ANSWERED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 15.—For some days THE TRIBUNE has had much to say about the pacification of
the South, and advocated the recognition of the
Democratic Governments of South Carolina and
Louisians.

[The last clause of this sentence is inaccurate. THE TRIBUNE has discussed the difficulty of the political situation in both of these States, and awaits patiently the President's method of solving it. If the Federal soldiers are withfrom the State-Houses for a day, the Democratic claimants will instantly take possession, the Republican occupants having no popular support that will make the slightest resistance in their behalf.—Ep.]

will you please answer one or two questions which suggest themselves in this connection? Do you believe that South Carolina, with 60,000 colored majority in her voting population, is by any honest vote Democratic? Do you indorse the Hamburg massacre, the rife-club plan of a political campaign, or M. C. Butler, whom the Government thus elected has sent to Washington as United States Senator? Are you ready to surrender to the projectors of that plan of campaign the fruits they claim to have won by it?

claim to have won by it?

[The statement that there is a colored majority of 60,000 in South Carolina is a gross mistake. By the capus of 1870 the number of the colored must be tity of 60,000 in South Carolina is a gross mistake. By the census of 1870 the number of colored people was 415,811, and of whites 290,667; colored majority, 124,147; which, at hve persons to a voter, would indicate about 25,000 colored majority of votes, instead of the ridiculous assertion of 60,000. If the blacks all voted the Republican ticket, the Democrats would undoubtedly be defeated by "a large majority." Mississippi would also be Republican by a large majority if the blacks all voted, and voted the Republican ticket. As to the "Hamburg massacre and the riffe-club plan of political campaign" questions, The Tribune replies in the negative most decidedly. As the Government of South Carolina is not in its hands, it has nothing to surrender.—ED.]

If the Chamberlain Government represents the

a myth, notwithstanding all I read in The Tansuve last summer?

[Majorities are not ascertained by any sentimental method. The Hampton Government claims to represent the majority of the votes cast; the Chamberlain Government claims the same thing, and the matter is in the State Courts, and has not yet been clearly determined. Both sides conceils that Hayes carried the State; but the Chamberlain ticket ran behind the Hayes ticket considerably. The President is carefully investigating the whole question, and when he ascertains the actual facts he will undoubtedly do what his duty demands. Meantime, 65 per cent of the taxoayers have recognized the Hampton Government, and the Chamberlain Government is starving in the State-House, which is high for it by Federal soldiers. As to the Hamburg massacre, the Chamberlain Government, with every branch of Administration in their hands previous to the election, utterly failed to punish any of the persons who fired on the blacks, and since the election they have not tried.—En.]

In regard to Louisiana, day after day, during the pendency of the questions before the Electoral Commission, you showed the outrages perpetrated by the Democrats in that State, and demonstrated that the State went Republican. Were you truthful then? and if so, should you now turn round and claim that the State should be given to the men who perpetrated the outrages you so graphically depicted?

You have made a great effort to show that these Republican Governments can only be sustained by the Federal arms, and therefore should go to the wall.

It has not required a great effort, or any effort, to show that, unless sustained by the Federal arms, and therefore should go to the wall.

You have made a great effort to show that these Republican Governments can only be sustained by the Federal arms, and therefore should go to the wall.

It has not required a great effort, or any effort, to show that, unless sustained by the Federal Government, they would go to the wall. "Citizen" knows that would be the result; everybody knows it. He needs no one to tell him. He is perfectly well aware that Packard's Government is as weak as water; that whatever little appearance of vitality it has is derived from the Federal soldiery and the gunboats, and that the moment they are withdrawn it will disappear like a soap-bubble. A very serious point is how far it is in the power of the President to force the taxpayers to recognize it and pay taxes for its support. The same question also arises in South Carolina. Many think the easier way would be to declare martial law, abolish civil government, and rule them under what the French call "the state of siege,"—by means of the military. The Tribune, however, prefers to wait until the President has ascertained what is best to be done before committing itself to "Citizen's" plan of raling both States by means of Federal soldiery for the next four years,—a method of government which heretofore has not afforded protection in either State to the colored people in person or property.—ED.]

Is is not a dangerous theory to advance that, because the minority, will not submit to the minority,—I say, is it not a dangerons theory to to hold that, because the minority will not submit to the majority, therefore the majority shall be overthrown and the minority missiled in the power. If there must be a new deal, why not advocate a new election, under such guarantees as shall insure a fair vote, and pledges from both parties that they will loyally abide by the result. Cruzex.

Supposititious hypotheses about the submission of "majorities" to "minorities" prove nothing, establish nothing, and cast no light on the solution of the actual problem which is submitted to the President in

than it can in Illinois and New than it can in Illinois and New fixed by the Constitution for their local elections is past, and will not come again for two or three years. Let us support the President in the basettlement he can bring about of the dual-Gos ernment muddle in these two States.—[ED.

#### THE MINERS.

More Strikes and More Misery-

for "Bread or Blood."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 15.—In conquence of the 15 per cent reduction of was agreed on by all the coal companies, a structure of the coal companies, a structure of the coal companies. was inaugurated to-day. The movement threatens to become general, atthough it was entered upon only by the men in the employ of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarse, the Susquehanna, and the Delaware & Hudson Companies. No disorder occurred at the mines, although there were large gatherings of the men, who are terribly in earnest in opposition to the reductions, claiming that it is impossible to subsist on the meagre wages offered. Destitution is bitterly felt among the laboring people and the repetition of such scenes as have occurred at Scranton, where the miners are demanding labor or bread from the city authorities, are only prevented in this city by an organized Relief Association, which is assisting some 2,000 people in their distress. A mass

authorities, are only prevented in this city by an organized Relief Association, which is assisting some 2,000 people in their distress. A mass meeting of workingmen will be held to-morrow to consider the situation.

New York, March 18.—The unemployed workingmen of Scranton, Pa., have made a demonstration upon the City Council, calling upon the members when in session and demanding an appropriation of \$20,000 for public works, that employment may be given. A workingman obtained permission to address the meeting, and said that if the Council did not do anything for the poor, they would take the matter in their own hands. There were fine stores along Lackawanna avenue, and they would help themselves. own hands. There were fine stores along Lacka-wanna avenue, and they would help themselves. [Loud cheers.] This threat caused great com-inction, and Mayor McKeene, rushing forward, called the speaker to order, and said that, as the Chief Executive officer of the city, he could not permit such threats. [Fearful uproar, and cries of "We will have bread or blood!"] The meeting broke up in wild disorder.

LISTON—March 15, at 68 Thirteenth place, Agnes, caughter of Maurice and Mary E. Liston, aged 1 year and 7 days.

Funeral to-day (Friday), at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBINSON—At the residence of her mother, 787 Carroll avenue, in this city, March 15, Mamie Groesbeck, daughter of the late E. Dewitt Robinson.

son. Funeral announcement hereafter. Funeral announcement hereafter.
WILSON—March 15, Sarah Jane Wilson, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Samuel M. Moore, in this city.
Funeral services at No. 80 Ashland avenue, Saturday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.
SWEET—Wednesday, March 14, at 11:30 p. m., of scarlet fever, at 646 West Monroe street, Charles Albert, adopted son of Albert L. and Armie E. Sweet, ared 5 years and 4 months.
Funeral from house at 11:30 a. m., Friday, the 16th inst. Special car from Kinzie Street Depot, at 1 p. m., to Rosehill. at 1 p. m., to Rosenili.

NICHOLS—In this city, March 15, Ida M. Nichols, daughter of Michael and Catherine Nichols, aged 2 years 1 month and 10 days.

Funeral from the residence of the parents, 159 West Huron street, Saturday, March 17, by cars to Calvary Cemetery, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Dr. Schenck's Standard Remedies. The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and if taken before the lungs are destroyed. a speedy cure is effected. To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs: nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phiegm or matter is ripe a slight courb will throw it off, the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to be it.

freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gail bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative; the alkall of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the direction by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold. All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letten can do so at his principal edice, corner of Sixth and Arch-sta., Philadelphia, every Monday. Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country. out the country.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 th and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago,

AUCTION SALES. By G. P. GORE & CO.,

On Saturday, March 17, at 9:30 o'clock, 14 crates W. G. Crockery. 3 crates Yellow and Rockingham Ware.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. NEW AND SECOND-HAND,

We shall sell the largest and best assorted stock, and atest Spring Styles of Furniture: Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Eitehen Pursi-ture, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Sideboards, Wire Springs, Half Mattreases, Sofas, Lounges, Show Cases, Carpeta, Oil Cloth, Cook Stoves, Piano Forte, Clocks, Mirrors, &c. AT 10 O'CLOCK, 25 CHESTS FINE TEA.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneer By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 88 Randouph-st. Our Regular Friday's Sale,

#### Friday, March 16, at 9:30 o'clock. Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-Room FURNITURE.

A full line Carpets, General Household Goods, General Merchandise, etc. Special attention to outside sales. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctrs. Peremptory Auction Sale. 25 ROLLS Brussels and Wool Carpets,

THIS MORNING, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT OUR ST 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av. MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS AT AUCTION, Priday afternoon, March 16, at 2:30 o'clock, as our Auction Booms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionocra.

Regular Saturday Furniture Sale, Saturday, March 17, at 9:30 s. m., at their Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Wabash

By HIRAM BRUSH. SPIRITED ART SALE, At low prices, by Hiram Brush, at 133 State-st., of the

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PETER WRIGHT & INMAN STEA

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